Let's Forget Self in This Mighty Common Cause and Fight It Out to the Last

Nippon Times

America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

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FOES IN ITALY SQUEEZED INTO SMALLER AREA

Enemy Units Wiped Out in Continued Intense Fighting on Salerno-Eboli Front

PARA-TROOPS ANNIHILATED

British 8th Army Seen Unable To Conduct Effective Operations in Salerno Area

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, September 17.—The Germans continued to squeeze the enemy into a narrower area under occupation as a result of a furious conflict on the Salerno-Eboli front Wednesday, according to a German military communique received here today.

On the Salerno-Eboli front intense fighting went on Wednesday and certain units of the enemy were wiped out, in consequence of which the enemy area under occupation has been contracted.

The communique said that the Germans, on September 15, carried out determined attacks on Persano and Altavilla on the River Sele and occupied them. At Persano they captured 700 enemy troops. The enemy para-troops who landed near Pompeii on September 13 in an endeavor to disturb the commissary line of the Germans in the rear were forthwith wiped out by the German Schutzstaffel. According to a Transocean war correspondent, the anti-Axis headquarters within the last 24 hours succeeded in landing a strong reinforcement unit under cover of a powerful naval force but within the same interval the Germans scored a new success, taking Altavilla and Persano from the anti-Axis forces and driving the British out of the greater part of the Salerno area. The communications between the northern and southern wings of the anti-Axis forces from the bridgehead remain disconnected.

8th Army Far Away

Meanwhile, the British 8th Army under General Bernard L. Montgomery, advancing northward, has arrived on the Gulf of Policastro but the point is still 100 kilometers away from Salerno. It is not yet clear whether Montgomery would advance along the seacoast to the area south of Salerno or move through the Sele valley northward to the area east of Eboli. It is noted, however, that as a result of the thorough work of destruction wrought by the Germans, the 8th Army now has not a single airfield necessary for the operation of its fighters to give it cover in the Salerno area.

The Transocean war correspondent says:

"From the strategic point of view what the German headquarters would do in view of Montgomery's advance from the south is more interesting than the fierce fighting in the Salerno sector. The British believe that the German High Command considers Italy to be an important battlefield and it seems as if Berlin has confirmed this belief but it is extremely doubtful whether the German military authorities will offer the final southern defense in that area."

Information from British sources shows that the British are using the capital ships Valiant and Warspite for covering the landings on Salerno.

Escape to Alexandria
By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, September 16.—Two Italian capital ships—the Italia and the Vittorio Veneto—accompanied by four cruisers the Eugenio di Savoia, Raimondo Montecuccoli, Luigi Cadorna and Emanuele Filiberto Duca d'Aosta and four destroyers, entered the port at Alexandria, according to a dispatch received here from that naval base.

Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, commander-in-chief of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, greeted the Italian fleet and aboard the

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Karuizawa Branch Office Closed

The Karuizawa Office of The Nippon Times, Ltd. will be closed for this year from Sunday September 19. Subscribers will continue to receive their copies of the paper by mail in the morning as heretofore.

AMBASSADOR SABURO KURUSU

CAUTIONS LATIN AMERICA

Broadcasts Warning Not to Be Deceived by 'Sugar-Coated' Promises; Says East Asia Fighting Freedom War Just as South Americans Did Years Ago

Latin American countries were cautioned in a radio speech delivered on Friday night by Ambassador Saburo Kurusu that to follow blindly North America and allow themselves to be utilized as tools for the execution of her egoistic policies would only mean their subordination to America. Ambassador Kurusu recalled the humiliations and suffering inflicted on the countries of East Asia by Anglo-American imperialism prior to the outbreak of the current war.

Mr. Kurusu, who was Special Ambassador to Washington, just prior to the opening of hostilities with the United States, added that if the Latin Americans become servants of America, a day may come when these same Latin American nations will be forced to choose one of the two evils, either a new war of independence or unconditional surrender to the economic imperialism of the Colossus of the North.

Reviewing the bright prospects now facing Greater East Asia through Japan's action in bringing peace and prosperity to the Philippines, Burma and China after these countries had liberated themselves from Anglo-American clutches which attempted to force the whole of East Asia into an abyss of slavery similar to that suffered by India, Ambassador Kurusu pointed out that the Latin Americans should guard themselves against any "sugar-coated" promises made by America.

Following is the text broadcast by the Ambassador:

"Latin Americans;

"About one and a half centuries ago, your forefathers fought bravely for the freedom of your respective countries. Today we are fighting for the emancipation of East Asia. We receive strong inspiration from the immortal names of Simon Boliver, San Martin, O'Higgins, Sucre, and other heroes of the South American War of Independence, and the glorious history of those battles fought in liberty's cause at Ayacucho, Junin, Chacabuco, Maipu, etc., renews our own unshakable confidence in ultimate victory in our present fight for freedom.

"The War of Independence of South America was fought for the liberation of young rising colonies from the blockade and the restraint placed on their free development by the Old World. It was a war for progress, a war to realize the new hopes of modern times against the outworn conservatism of the Middle Ages.

"The mighty wave of liberation of oppressed peoples which swept Europe toward the end of the eighteenth century and spread to the New World in the early part of the nineteenth, has rolled on to the

Ambassador Saburo Kurusu

shores of East Asia. Being urged by the same spirit that impelled the South Americans to fight so valiantly for their liberty, we are now fighting to attain our independence and freedom.

Promises Never Kept

"At one time, gentlemen, the British and the North Americans, too, fought for liberty, but once having attained their political and economic supremacy, they allowed their love of freedom at least for others, to be petrified, though at no time did they cease to proclaim themselves the foremost champion of liberty for the entire human race. In regard to East Asia alone, for example, to what people, let me ask, have the self-styled champions of liberty ever accorded any semblance of freedoms?

"Look at the Philippines, gentlemen! General Emilio Aguinaldo, that great patriot, who headed the Independence Movement of the then Spanish Colony, having obtained from the Government of North America a definite promise that Philippine independence would be granted, fought with his valiant troops side by side with the Americans against the Spanish forces, contributing in no small measure to American success. Once the Spanish-American War was over, however, not only were the Philippines defrauded of the promised independence, but Aguinaldo himself, together with other outstanding champions of Philippine independence, was subjected to unrelenting persecution and forced to abandon all political activities.

"Confronted with the constant menace that the American armed forces represented, and suffocated under the oppressive power of the almighty dollar, the Filipinos' spirit of independence and self-respect was gradually stifled. Genuine Philippine culture, oriental in origin, brought to maturity under the stimulating influences of the Catholic religion and Latin culture, which once flourished in the fair islands of the Southern Pacific, was crowded out by the materialistic American culture forcibly implanted there. The result was that the islands, far from being granted the promised independence, were converted into a North American colony.

Robbed China's Wealth

"Look at China! The United States, who presume to proclaim themselves that country's friend, have not yet taken any tangible measures to reform their anti-Chinese legislation. The British and Americans do not care a bit for the welfare of the Chinese people. What they seek is nothing but the exploitation of China's vast territories and natural resources. Accordingly, although China has at last succeeded in freeing herself from the unequal positions originally imposed by the Occidental Powers and attaining full independence thanks to Japan's generous assistance, Britain and America still persist in their endeavor to force Chungking to continue resistance against Japan. Their obvious intention is to sap China's strength so that she may later be sacrificed to their customary imperialistic machinations.

"Look at Burma, which has been enabled by Japan to recover her long-lost independence. How much she had to suffer under British tyranny!

"Finally, look at the four hundred million inhabitants of India, who are still groaning under the British yoke as they have been for the past several centuries.

"What the Anglo-American Powers are attempting today is to force the whole of East Asia into that abyss of slavery into which India was thrown more than three long cen-

(Continued on Page 2)

CHINESE REDS ARE WIPED OUT IN NORTH CHINA

800 Chitzuhsiu Remnants Encircled and Annihilated on Shantung-Hopei Border

UNDER CHIANG'S CONTROL

Big Results Gained by Japanese Against Communist 8th Route Army Given

Domei

TSINAN, September 17.—After annihilating the Communist bandits in the Shangtung-Hopeh border area on September 7, the Miyamoto and Hirose Units turned upon the remnant bandits of Chitzuhsiu, directly controlled by Chiang, and forced them to flee. The enemy was subjected to attacks at Chaotaochuang, about 10 kilometers north of Tangyu, and at Hsinchiang, about three kilometers north of Tangyu.

Following that the Miyamoto Unit, at about 10 p.m. September 10, encircled and annihilated about 800 bandits belonging to Chitzuhsiu's Seventh Brigade.

The following results were scored by the two Units:

Enemy bodies left on the field	585
War booty:	
Rifles	241
Light Machine-guns	5
Pistols	24
Radio set	1

And numerous other things.

Among those left dead by the enemy on the field were many high officers. With these operations, the Chiang and Communist elements both suffered disastrously and order in the Shantung-Hopeh border area turned for the better.

Paifutao Communists Trapped

Trapping 1,000 Chinese Communist bandits near Paifutao, about 14 kilometers south of Kwanhsien and Tungwentsun, about nine kilometers east of Kwantao, on September 7, Japanese units in the following three days scored the following results:

Enemy bodies left on the field	622
Prisoners taken	26
Arms taken:	
Rifles	340
Pistols	25
Hand grenades	1,222

The Japanese Forces which took part in the operations were the Hirose, Sogabe, Miyamoto, and Morimoto Units. The operations were carried out in order to annihilate the Communist forces in the Shantung-Hopeh border area.

Big Results Scored

Domei

TIENTSIN, September 17.—Spectacular gains were made by the X X Unit of the Japanese Forces during August in its mopping-up operations against the Communist 8th Route Army in the Pohai-Tsinhai sector.

The composite war results follow:

Engagements	61
Enemy troops encountered	3,370
Enemy dead left behind	311
Enemy prisoners	163
War trophies:	
Trench motar	1
Trench mortar shells	14
Light machine gun	1
Automatic rifle	1
Revolvers	2
Rifles	211
Ammuntion (rounds)	4,297
Pistols	71
Hand Grenades	459
Ships and boats destroyed	64
Installations demolished	28

To Inspect Courts

Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura will leave Tokyo today on inspection of district courts of Mito and Maebashi.

OUR NAVY PLANES BLAST BASE AT BROCK'S CREEK IN NORTHERN AUSTRALIA

New Guinea Skies Daily See Hard, Bitter Aerial Fighting

Air Activity Over Area Rapidly Increases in Intensity Since Landing by Enemy Near Hopoi On September 4

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 17.—With the enemy landing near Hopoi on September 4, air action over New Guinea increased in intensity at a rapid pace, and hard and bitter fighting has been going on almost every day and night. As has been reported, a total of about 50 enemy planes, made up of Lockheed P-38's, and North American B-25's, again raided Wewak at 9 a.m. Wednesday, and 10 P-38's (three uncertain) were shot down by Japanese planes which immediately met them. On the day before, the enemy raided Hansa, midpoint between Wewak and Madang, at 10 a.m. with a total of some 30 P-38's and B-25's.

On the next day, Sunday, some fifty more P-38's and B-25's raided Madang at 8 a.m. In both these two raids, the Japanese Forces hit back with effective fire from the ground, forcing the enemy to flee without having done anything. Two planes were shot down at Madang and two more at Hansa, a total of four. Almost no damage was sustained by the Japanese Forces at Madang and Hansa. The enemy on the New Guinea-front is using P-38 fighters and B-25 bombers. It is to be noted that the North American B-25 is the medium class bomber which the enemy used in its Tokyo raid on April 18, last year, and in its raid on Kitachishima on the morning of September 12, this year.

Air Fighting Outlined

An outline of the air fighting over New Guinea in the half month since September 1, is as follows:

Always depending on numbers the enemy uses about 50 planes in each raid, but each time he is being repulsed by the efficient action of the Japanese air units and ground batteries. Not only that, our Army and Navy air units are daily inflicting tremendous damage upon the enemy's ground forces and ships.

September 1: About 60 enemy planes raid Madang. Six of them are shot down.

September 2: About 40 enemy planes raid Wewak. Nineteen of them are shot down and one Japanese transport is sunk.

September 4: The enemy starts to land at Hopoi, 35 kilometers east of Lae. Japanese Army and Navy air units sink or damage 14 enemy vessels including a cruiser and shoot down 27 enemy fighters. Nine Japanese planes self-blast themselves or do not return.

September 9: The enemy encampagain raid an enemy convoy near Hopoi and sink two more vessels. At 5:40 p.m. they hit the enemy at Hopoi again and deal tremendous damage to supplies and personnel. Japanese planes also raid the enemy's bases at Tanamera and Mappi, north of Merauke.

Landing Point Bombed

September 6: Japanese planes rain bombs on the enemy landing point at Hopoi and knock down a Republic P-43. In the afternoon Navy planes attack an enemy convoy coming from the Nassau Bay area and sink three transports. Following that they conduct a series of raids on Hopoi, shooting down a total of four P-38's and P-40's and demolishing and setting aflame three supply dumps.

September 7: Raids are conducted on the Hopoi area and at 7 p.m. the enemy camp is bombed. During daylight, the Japanese planes raid the port of Morobe and sink two destroyers and shoot down two P-38's and a B-17. One Japanese fighter plane is lost. At night, an enemy convoy is discovered off Salamaua and one medium-sized transport is severely damaged.

September 8: The enemy landing point at Hopoi is raided twice, at dawn and at dusk. A P-38 is shot down and the enemy camp grounds and one tent group are burned. At night, four transports are sunk or damaged off Lae and Salamaua, and the enemy landing point east of Lae is bombed.

Merauke Surprise-Raided

September 9: The enemy encompment at Hopoi is bombed continually. The enemy base at Merauke is surprise-raided and 19 planes shot down.

September 12: An enemy convoy is discovered in Morobe Bay and bombed. The greater part of the convoy is smashed; nine vessels are either sunk or damaged. One Japanese plane self-blasts itself. At 11 a.m. Japanese air units bomb the enemy troops concentrated on the Buss River east of Lae.

September 13: At 9 a.m. a total of some fifty Lockheed P-38's, North American B-25's, and Consolidated B-24's are met in the air west of Wewak, and after a furious air combat three P-38's are shot down. Japanese air units raid Fuabuba and shoot down 18 enemy planes.

September 14: Some thirty enemy planes raid Hansa. Two are shot down.

September 15: Some fifty enemy planes raid the vicinity of Madang and two are shot down.

Runway of Airfield and Installations Heavily Damaged

NIPPON UNITS ACTIVE

Enemy Facilities in New Guinea And Solomons Are Targets Of Furious Assaults

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 17.—Japanese Navy Air Units assaulted Brock's Creek in Northern Australia on two occasions from late on the night of September 15 till early dawn on September 16. They blasted the runway of the airfield there and neighboring installations causing fires in four places.

Observing that a conflagration had started in one of the places, our planes returned to their base safely.

Persistent Enemy Raids

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 17.—The enemy attacked the island on the morning of September 15 in a fighter-bomber formation of more than 144 planes including Vought-Sikorsky F 4-U's, Grumman and Bell Air Cobra P-39 fighters and Consolidated B-24's.

A fighter unit of the Imperial Navy challenged the raiders to an air combat over the island, and, cooperating with the anti-aircraft batteries of our ground forces, shot down 33 of the enemy planes and routed the rest.

The damage suffered by our side in the fight was one plane not yet returned and slight damage to ground installations.

On the night of the same day Imperial Navy planes bombed the enemy positions at Munda in a surprise attack.

Enemy Troops Annihilated

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 17.—Japanese Forces again on September 10 frustrated an enemy attempt to cross the estuary of Buss River in New Guinea at a point five kilometers east of Lae.

It may be recalled that the enemy attempt to cross the Buss River at the mouth of the stream at dusk on September 8 by utilizing 30 barges failed in the face of stiff resistance by the Japanese Forces. On the following morning, approximately 200 to 300 enemy troops determinedly attempted to cross the river but the Japanese Forces annihilated them along the bank of the river and in mid-stream.

Despite their repeated reverses, an enemy force of some 200 men again began to negotiate Buss River at a point four kilometers upstream of its mouth under cover of two trench mortars on the night of September 10 but the Japanese defense units in the vicinity of Lae commenced furious large-scale attacks and annihilated the enemy forces in mid-stream.

At dawn, September 11, Japanese artillery units commenced bombardment of the enemy concentration point on the left bank of Buss River and caused fires at several places and inflicted heavy damage.

Morobe Bay Base Hit

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 17.—Japanese Navy Air Units on September 14 attacked the enemy supply base at Morobe Bay, on the southeastern coast of New Guinea, and the enemy landing point on the Buss River.

Several near hits on the enemy warships moored in Morobe Bay were scored while the enemy landing point on the Buss River was heavily damaged.

All Japanese planes returned safely.

Guadalcanal Hit

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 17.—Japanese Navy Air Units surprise

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BURMA WILL REMAIN FAITHFUL TO ALLIES

Head of State Also Says Badoglio's Treachery Makes Axis Stand More Favorable

Domei

RANGOON, September 17.—In days of happiness or sorrow the Burmese will remain always faithful to their allies, holding ever to their burning determination to gain final victory, declared Head of State Ba Maw in his capacity as Supreme Commander of the Burmese National Army. The Burmese Head of State also pointed out that the recent betrayal of the Badoglio government of Italy was a development proving favorable rather than unfavorable to the Axis.

Head of State Ba Maw's declaration was as follows:

"Recently the Badoglio regime of Italy surrendered unconditionally to the forces of America and Britain. To those who are unenlightened on the existent situation this may seem to constitute a great blow to the Axis camp, but the truth is in complete opposition to this. This case served rather to make the situation brighter; it has made it possible for the Axis forces to carry out clear and direct political and military measures in Italy without being subjected to any hindrance.

"Traitorous elements such as Badoglio and his faction have been wiped out by their own actions. The German forces have already occupied all strategically important points, including Rome, on the Italian mainland. In addition, a Fascist Italian Army is being organized by Signor Benito Mussolini to fight side by side with the German forces. Italy has

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Governor of Macao Denies Foe's Rumor Of Ill-Treatment

Governor-General Barbosa of Macao, Portuguese colony, on September 13 communicated to Consuls Tonegi and Fukui that conditions in the colony are peaceful and orderly, there being no signs of trouble, Board of Information authorities disclosed on Friday at the regular press conference for resident foreign correspondents. The Portuguese Governor-General, according to official information from these Consuls, declared he thought that Reuter and other news agencies were responsible for the rumors regarding the ill-treatment and persecution meted to residents in Macao by the Japanese.

JUDICIARY MEETING OPENS

Japan and Manchoukuo Holding 3-Day Session in Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, September 16.—In order to bring about closer liaison between Manchoukuo and Japan in judicial matters, a three-day session of the Japan-Manchoukuo judiciary liaison conference was opened at the Ministry of Justice here this morning.

The conference was attended by Lieutenant-General Yukio Kasahara, Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army; Rokuzo Takebe, director of General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo Government; Minister of Justice, Yen Chuan-fu representing Manchoukuo, while the Japanese delegation included Wataru Kurokawa, deputy attorney-general of the Supreme Court; Ryuma Sato, chief of the Yokohama District Court and other officials of the Japanese Ministry of Justice.

MUSLIMS IN MALAI PREPARED TO FIGHT

100,000 Indians Ready to Follow Subhas Bose to Delhi, Says Abdul Aziz

Domei

SHONAN, September 16.—"One hundred thousand Indian Muslims in Malai are prepared to sacrifice everything for the cause of India's freedom and are ready to follow Subhas Chandra Bose to Delhi against whatever sufferings and tribulations that may lie ahead," declared Mohammed Abdul Aziz, local Indian Muslim leader, on his return here after an extended tour of Malai.

Mr. Aziz disclosed that he visited various important centers in Malai where he met Indian Muslims and exchanged frank views with them regarding the Indian independence movement. He is convinced that the Indian Muslims in his country will

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Today's Press Comments

Saturday, September 18, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Aircraft Production Increase

NIPPON SANGYO.—The decisive fighting, the pivotal center of which is in the Solomons in the South Pacific area, is becoming more violent every day, as is seen from the communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on September 16. It has become clear from the broadcast by Commander Itaru Tashiro, Staff member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, that in the Southwest Pacific too the enemy airmen have lately begun to pay attention to the points of economic importance in the southern occupied regions. Thus it has become more important to increase the production of aircraft.

As the air fighting in the South Pacific increases in intensity enemy planes have begun to threaten the first line of our Co-Prosperity Sphere. The counter-offensive

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1ST SMALL BLAST FURNACE BUILT IN MANCHOUKUO

To Help Develop Rich Iron and Coal Resources in Tunghua Province

Domei

TUNGHUA, September 16.—The first small-size blast furnace in Manchoukuo, which is now under construction at Tiehpitzu, Tunghua Province, will formally be placed in operation beginning next month. The blast furnace was constructed by the Tungpientao Development Company in view of the success attained by small-sized blast furnaces in Japan Proper, Chosen and North China.

Since the early part of this year, construction of similar furnaces in Manchoukuo has been carried out by the company in order to develop rapidly the rich iron and coal resources in Tunghua Province.

U.S. Shifting Japanese

Domei

MADRID, September 16.—President Roosevelt told the Senate today that before long 6,300 out of the 113,000 Japanese nationals interned in America would be moved to a special detention camp.

REICH NOW HOLDS CONTROL OF BALKAN ITALIAN BASES

Disarming of 18th Army Brings Entire Area Under German Domination

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—The German authorities announced on September 16 that the disarming of the 18th Italian army stationed in the Balkans had been completed and that the disarming was completed without any hitch.

All the bases of the Italian army in the Balkans have now passed under German control. The best part of the Italian troops who have been disarmed have a desire to fight side by side with the Germans.

Luftwaffe Downs 201 Craft

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—On September 14 and 15, German air forces shot down 201 enemy planes on the Eastern Front, while 16 German planes failed to return, according to German Military authorities. In the Eastern Front, German forces also destroyed 206 Soviet tanks, it was announced by German military authorities today.

SITUATION CHANGED BY RESCUE OF DUCE

Political Eclipse of Badoglio Regime Completed; German Position Now Stronger

By MICHIO SAITO

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 16.—During the past few days the whole Italian situation has undergone a thorough change, both from a political and military point of view and the daring German coup by which Il Duce Mussolini was set free is regarded not only as an outstanding exploit but also as a political act which changed the situation in many important ways.

With the rescue of Duce Mussolini, Fascism thereby regained its former authoritive power and its position is being accepted as a practical alternative to the general dissolution and communism that was gaining ground in Italy.

Due to the swift action taken by Germany, the Badoglio Government was unable to replace the Fascist Administration with their own. With the return of Mussolini, as government head, the political effacement of the Monarchy and the Badoglio Government has been accelerated and completed.

In face of developments that have taken place since the defection by the Badoglio Government, it will be seen in the near future whether the Duce's authority will be accepted even with the support of the German army.

The military position has also changed considerably. The anti-Axis forces have succeeded in capturing the greater part of the Italian navy and this must evidently be regarded as a considerable gain on their part. Otherwise, however, they have not been able to utilize the Italian capitulation from a military standpoint. This failure was caused by the speedy and effective German activity. The anti-Axis command, evidently expected the German troops would make a hasty evacuation from the Italian peninsula up to the Po line and also expected extensive retreats in the Balkans. On the contrary, the German command, through lightning action, secured control over almost all of the Italian peninsula down to the anti-Axis bridgehead in the South.

Italian forces have either capitulated—by free will or after engaging in light encounters—to the Germans or have accepted their command. The same has been true in Southern France and in the Balkans, and probably also in the Dodecanese Islands.

The Fascist militia is being reconstructed and the new Fascist army is now in preparation. Considerable German reinforcements have been sent to the fighting forces in Southern Italy and General Keisselring is successfully attacking the American forces which landed at Salerno. Everything points to the prospect that it will be impossible for the anti-Axis to gain ground in their offensive on the Italian peninsula and it will end with a great loss of lives and time.

Muslims in Malai Prepared to Fight

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stand side by side with other Indians in the struggle for India's freedom.

"From two centers alone, more than ¥200,000 was collected for the Indian Independence movement and shortly, his Muslim brethren will donate a further substantial sum toward the movement," he revealed.

"Many young Muslims have volunteered for the Indian National Army and many already are receiving training at various schools, camps and in part time training centers, while many more will soon be swelling the numbers enlisted to serve the motherland."

He added that during this Muslim fasting month, all Indian Muslims will pray for the speedy realization of India's independence.

It is understood that Mr. Aziz will shortly make another tour of Malai.

Tonking Thanks Japanese

Domei

HANOI, September 16.—Governor Haelewyn, of Tonking, through the Japanese Ambassadorial Office, today extended congratulations to Japanese fighters for shooting down three United States heavy bombers which attempted to raid Tonking on September 15, it was revealed here today.

Newsman Kobayashi Dies

Ishiro Kobayashi of the editorial staff of the Domei News Agency, who was manager of its Singapore office prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, died of illness at his Oi home Friday. He was 44 years old. Before the outbreak of the current war he was arrested by the British authorities and was detained there.

Indonesians Are Eager to Take Revenge On Dutch With Arms, Says Java Journal

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 16.—Declaring that the time for revenge has come, the Asiaraya editorially said that if given the opportunity, the Indonesians wish to revenge themselves against the Dutch with arms.

The paper recalled that patriotic armed resistance against the Dutch imperialistic regime were branded "riots" and that the Indonesians were even forced to kill their own brothers as fighting cocks used by the Dutch.

Under the leadership of Japan, the Indonesians are awakening and realizing what should be done now, the paper emphasized, expressing conviction that the Indonesians are so united and so highly spirited that they will crush the enemy with their own arms.

KURUSU CAUTIONS SOUTH AMERICANS

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turies ago, and where she has been kept enchained ever since.

Cautions Latin Americans

"This patent fact should be well understood by the nations of Latin America, each of whom has in the past had the bitter experience of being made the victim of Anglo-American imperialism, imperialism whose menace is in no wise lessened today because disguised under various euphemistic names which may sound sweeter to unsupecting ears.

"Latin American! The history of Japanese-American relations for the past thirty or forty years is a record of constant provocations to which the United States has subjected Japan. In the negotiations held between the two countries previous to the outbreak of the present war, it was made abundantly clear that the United States intended to strangle Japan economically. What America was actually doing amounted to nothing less than the declaration of economic war against Japan. But Japan invariably refrained from any step that might aggravate the difficult situation and did her utmost to arrive at an amicable solution. Japan tried all peaceful means of attaining her wholly pacific ends against the American intransigentism, but in vain, and at last, with her back to the wall, she was left no choice but to defend her national honor and existence sword in hand.

"I tell you, gentlemen, that the whole nation of Japan is resolved as one man to fight out the present war, being conscious that not only the life of Japan, but the life and liberty of all the nations of Greater East Asia depend on its outcome.

"The basic ideal of Japan, as it has ever been since the founding of the Empire, is none other than that all humanity may live as one single family of order and harmony, each nation enjoying to the maximum degree the full benefits of liberty, peace, prosperity and progress. The guiding principle in establishing the common prosperity sphere in the region of Greater East Asia consists, not in its isolated existence for the enjoyment of exclusive prosperity, but in making the sphere cooperate with the rest of the world on equal footing for the benefit of the whole world. Japan's policy toward China now being put into practice, is based on such an ideal.

Freedom for Chinese

"Shanghai concessions have been restored to China, and for the first time since the Opium War, she is once more mistress of her own home, and the four hundred million Chinese are rallying round the colors of their united movement for emancipation.

"In the Philippines, as in Burma, the wreckage of war has already been cleared away, and steady progress is being made in political and economic reconstruction. By the help rendered by Japan, Burma could declare her independence, as you know, on the first of August of this year. Very shortly the Philippines will be able to do likewise.

"In India, anti-British disturbances are breaking out all over the country, while the new Indian independence movement led by Subhas Chandra Bose has lit in the hearts of India's long-oppressed four hundred millions a flaming ray of hope that can never again be extinguished.

"Gentlemen, at long last, as a result of Japan's brilliant victories in the cause of justice, the ardent spirit and the burning desire for liberty of the thousand million people of Greater East Asia are breaking down and surging over the barriers behind which their occidental oppressors kept them pent up. No matter what nation may make the attempt, no matter what measures they may adopt, it will never again be possible to turn the tide of this mighty movement of the peoples of Greater East Asia.

Scores U.S. Designs

"Latin Americans, Pan-Americanism was founded on those high and noble ideals set forth by Simon Bolivar—peace, progress, liberty and independence—those self-same ideals which animate the peoples of Greater East Asia in their epic fight today. On the other hand, the United States of America, far from adhering to these sacred ideals, has, in its attempt to put its selfish policy of world domination into effect, forced the young and pacific nations of Central and South America to take part in the present violent conflagration, wilfully sacrificing them on the altar of purely North American interests.

"The North Americans attempt to bind the Latin Americans with a chain of golden dollars through skilful manipulation of their Lend-Lease Law. They have started not only to destroy the previously mutually beneficial economic relations between Latin America on the one hand and Europe as well as East Asia on the other, but even to eliminate the economic interests of Britain their own ally, from Latin America.

"In the United States, certain sections of the press and the public are raising a considerable outcry for clarification of America's true war aims. But the undeniable fact is that their really unavoidable objectives for which our enemies have plunged their peoples into this fearsome conflict cannot, by their very nature, be openly admitted. Hence, the confusion on the question of Anglo-American war aims even within their own countries.

"Gentlemen, I hope you will realize that one of the principal war aims for which the North Americans are fighting so desperately is to force the mountain of gold buried in a remote corner of the Kentucky Hills into circulation throughout the world again. This gold amassed by America in the selfish hope of world financial domination now lies a useless pile of sterile metal, a monument to the futility of her short-sighted attempt. America's dual purpose, in seeking to force it into circulation again, is to avoid the vicious inflation which already threatens to engulf North American finances, and at the same time to achieve thereby the long-sought economic domination of the world by Wall Street which previously misfired. This is the sole objective of the well-known currency circulation plan drawn up by Morgenthau, American Secretary of the Treasury.

"You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold" was the cry raised by the American statesman, William Jennings Bryan, as a protest against the abuse of gold. Yet what America is trying to do today is to crucify all the rest of the world on the cross of the gold.

U.S. Crafty Schemes

"Gentlemen, if the Anglo American nations blindly follow North America and allow themselves to be used as tools for the execution of her egoistic policies, they will gain nothing but the privilege of remaining her obedient servants, and the day may come when the same Latin American nations will be forced to choose one of the two evils, either a new war of independence or unconditional surrender to the economic imperialism of the Colossus of the North.

"However that may be, gentlemen, we Japanese have no intention of meddling into your own affairs. The declaration made on several occasions by the Japanese Government that it has no ambition whatsoever toward Latin America can be readily understood and confirmed by a brief glance at the map of the world.

"In the meantime, gentlemen, all that Japan desires from the different nations of Latin America is a justly reciprocal attitude. That is, she hopes the nations of Central and South America, in full comprehension of Japan's sincere intention not to meddle in any way in Latin American affairs, will, on their part, likewise refrain from any attempt of meddling in those of East Asia. In other words, she looks to the Latin American nations for their continued adherence to the high principles of true Pan-Americanism, and for their perfect understanding of the ideals governing the creation of the common prosperity sphere in the region of Greater East Asia, whose basic significance is exactly analogous to that of authentic Pan-Americanism.

"Latin Americans, if this just and reasonable hope of ours be realized, eternal peace will reign between America and the East, and in that peace the free and independent peoples of your Continent and ours will be able to contribute in fullest measure toward the permanent prosperity and well-being of the whole humanity."

Lu Assumes China Post

Domei

NANKING, September 16.—Lu Yung-huan, Manchoukuo Ambassador to China, arrived here this afternoon by air to resume his post. It is recalled that Ambassador Lu returned to Manchoukuo in order to confer with the home Government.

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BANKING FACILITIES IMPROVED IN LUZON

10 Sub-Agencies Opened by Philippine National Bank In Municipalities

Domei

MANILA, September 16.—The Philippine National Bank opened ten sub-agencies in various municipalities in Luzon to provide banking facilities for the increasing number of persons wishing to open accounts, it was announced today.

The sub-agencies have been opened in the following municipalities: Bauad and Taal, in the Batangas province, Baliuag, Bulacan, Hagonoy, Meycauayan, San Miguel, and Santa Maria in the Bulacan province, and Angeles and Guagua in Pampanga province.

The Sub-agencies will handle savings and checking deposits as well as performing the following services: first, they will provide people living in any municipality far from the provincial capital with a bank where they can safely deposit their excess funds; second, they will enable them to invest such funds in order to make them productive in loans to people, especially small farmers and businessmen in rural and sub-rural districts who need credit to carry out their enterprises; third, they will accustom people in the rural districts to use checks in their commercial transactions which are easier and safer; fourth, they will facilitate the flow of funds from one province to another by use of drafts or bills of exchange.

By opening these sub-agencies, the Philippine National Bank will draw closer to the people since those living in remote communities will be able to enjoy the benefits derived from the service of a modern bank.

Meanwhile it has been learned that people of other municipalities are eagerly awaiting the opening of sub-agency banks in their respective districts.

Foes in Italy Squeezed Into Smaller Area

(Continued from Page 1)

cruiser Eugenio di Savoia he saw Rear-Admiral Olivia, of the renegade Italian navy. Then on board a British warship they held a consultation.

A dispatch from Washington received here today said that Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, after a desperate attempt to evade a hail of questions at a press conference on the situation at Salerno, saying that he knew nothing aside from what was in the newspapers, expressed a pessimistic view in regard to the condition of the Italian fleet.

"The Italian ships that have been seized by us cannot prevent German submarines from entering the Mediterranean when we want them to do so. We are faced with the question of securing new sailors for the Italian ships. The calibers of their armament are also different from those of our ships' guns. Thus the value of the Italian fleet we have secured remains an unknown quantity."

HANKOW ITALIANS DETAINED

All Rights and Interests Placed Under Protective Custody

Domei

HANKOW, September 16.—Immediately following the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio Government, the authorities here took over on September 9 and 10 all Italian rights and interests in this area and placed all Italians under their protective surveillance.

The Stefani News Agency's local office was also closed. These measures were carried out smoothly.

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BULACAN YOUTHS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

New Movement Inspires Young People

Domei

MOLOLO BULACAN, September 17.—In line with the nationwide movement for implanting the spirit of independence and responsibility among the younger generation in the Philippines, the Bulacan Youth Association, since its organization has made a great stride in its development under the leaderhip of Governor Emilio Rustia of Bulacan Province.

With the membership of more than 130,000 young men and women between the ages of 15 and 25 from all towns and municipalities in Bulacan, the association aims at spiritual and physical reformation of the younger generation as leaders of the future independent Philippines.

It is understood that the members are voluntarily offering service for public welfare work, participating in such tasks as the reclamation of uncultivated lands and assisting the farmers in planting and harvesting.

Since the organization of the association on June 10, idle land which has been cleared and converted into vegetable farms by the members, aggregate more than 5,300 hectares.

"Such is the spirit of the youth of our land and we are rest assured of a brilliant future for independent Philippines," Rustia said.

BURMA DEFENSE COUNCIL RENAMES FIGHTING FORCE

To Be Called Burmese National Army—Italian Situation Also Examined

Domei

RANGOON, September 17.—Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw called a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council on the afternoon of September 15.

Representing the army were present Defense Minister Major-General Thakin Aung San, Defense Vice-Minister Aung Than, Commander in-Chief of the Defense Army Swe Maung, Chief of Staff of the Defense Army Ra Maung, and other high officers. The Government was represented by Vice-Prime Minister Thakin Mya, Cooperation Minister U Tun Aung and Vice President U Ba Hlaing of the Privy Council.

During the session it was decided that the Burmese Defense Army, as the fighting service of Burma has hitherto been called, should be renamed the Burmese National Army.

Those present also examined the situation surrounding Italy which has grown out of the surrender of the Badoglio regime to the anti-Axis countries. As a result of the discussions, Head of State Ba Maw, in the capacity of Supreme Commander of the Burmese National Army, issued a statement in which the resolute attitude of Burma toward the current world war situation was clarified.

Alexander Admits Damage to Valiant, British Battleship

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—First Lord of the Admiralty Albert V. Alexander of Britain in a broadcast speech from B. B. C. on the night of September 16 announced that the Valiant, one of the Queen Elizabeth-class capital ships in the British fleet had been severely damaged by German bombers in operations in the Eastern Mediterranean, and that the Queen Elizabeth had also been damaged. The time when the Valiant was severely damaged as well as the locality where this occurred is not known.

ROOSEVELT ENDORSED BY U.S. LABOR GROUP

Electrical Radio and Machine Workers Want Him for Fourth Term

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—President Roosevelt was endorsed for his fourth term by the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers at their national convention yesterday, according to reports received from New York.

The resolution declared that reactionary forces were seeking to turn the fourth term issue against Roosevelt, in order to conceal their own sabotage of war efforts by creating partisan political division and strife, thereby preventing full participation by the United States in the joint effort of the anti-Axis nations.

The convention also passed resolutions demanding that Congress make good on the economic stabilization program, stressing rollback and more stringent measures to hold down prices. The convention also condemned campaigns of slander against the United States' allies, particularly the Soviet Union.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

operations of the enemy in this area generally began this year. At first the attacks were on a small scale. Since July they have come on a big scale. It goes without saying that the southern Co-Prosperity Sphere constitutes an important military base. It also is a base for the cultivation of our fighting power. To secure this area is the way to bring the war to a victorious conclusion. It is the bounden duty of the people behind the guns to see that we have as many planes as will make us equal to the enemy in aircraft.

As to the formula for increasing the production of aircraft, earnest attention is being given the matter in various quarters. The principal mission of the Administrative Inspector in making his third round of inspection was to discover whatever bottleneck there may exist in the production of aircraft in order to break it. In emergency times emergency measures are necessary. In order to enforce a concentrated production system, it is proposed by the Science and Engineering Inquiry Commission, for instance, that a 24-hour work schedule should be carried out.

As aircraft building is a comprehensive industry requiring many other industries, the production of raw materials must be increased, shapes and sizes must be standardized further and machine tools and precision instruments produced in increasing quantities. In order to assure mass production, lopsidedness, wherever it should exist, must be remedied by increasing contact between the assembly plants and the subcontract factories, strengthening the priority supply of labor and materials to aircraft planes. Rather than constructing new plants or facilities, it is more desirable to develop the efficiency of the existing equipment to a maximum extent.

ANNAMESE THANKS JAPANESE AIRMEN

Grateful for Downing American Planes

Domei

HANOI, September 16.—Don Giem, Annamese employee of the Haiphong Railway Station, expressed profound gratitude for the Japanese fighters who shot down three American planes in an air combat over Haiphong yesterday.

The Japanese planes, he said, have avenged the death of many innocent Annamese who fell victim to the inhuman terror bombings conducted by American raiders on northern French Indo-China recently.

Bitterly denouncing these acts of terrorism perpetrated by American raiders, he declared that American planes, resorting to cowardly tactics of terror bombings against innocent non-combatants, recently killed many women and their babies in the Haiphong area alone.

Even maternal hospitals were made targets of their terror raids, he pointed out, adding that in the Tonking area, already 900 non-combatants have fallen victim to indiscriminate bombings by Yankee raiders.

In concluding, Mr. Giem said that all Annamese are grateful to the Japanese fliers who are continuously defending the area against American raiders.

Chamber Heads Sanctioned

The Commerce and Industry Ministry Friday gave sanction to the assumption of presidency of chambers of commercial and industrial economic by Shokichi Yamada at Takasaki City, Shinsuke Ishikawa at Akita City, Yasujiro Ichihashi at Fukui City, and others.

Our Navy Planes Blast Base at Brook's Creek

(Continued from Page 1)

attacked the enemy airfield on Guadalcanal Island before daybreak on September 15 and blasted the enemy military installations in nine places. A large explosition was caused in one of the places as the result of a direct hit by one of the bombs dropped. All Japanese planes returned safely from the attack.

Munda Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 17.—A large formation of bomber and fighter planes of the Japanese Navy Air Units raided the enemy positions in the vicinity of Munda on New Georgia Island two times on the night of September 14.

The Japanese planes furiously blasted and started fires in six places among the enemy hangars and anti-aircraft installations. An explosion was caused in one place. An enemy tugboat was also sunk.

Enemy Admits Raids

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 16.—The Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific has admitted that the Imperial Air Forces bombed Russell Island and Lunga Point of Guadalcanal Island on September 15, reports a dispatch from Melbourne.

GUARIGLIA IS ARRESTED

All Papers Founded by Badoglio Are Abolished

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, September 16.—Foreign Minister Baron Raffaele Guariglia of the Badoglio Cabinet of Italy has been arrested by German troops together with other Cabinet Ministers who have been marooned in Rome since the flight of Badoglio to Sicily. All newspapers which had been founded by the Badoglio Cabinet since the July political change have also been abolished.

Manchou Advisers Named

Domei

HSINKING, September 17.—Naoto Kohiyama, president of the South Manchuria Railway Company, and Tsutomu Nishiyama, president of the Central Bank of Manchou, were appointed economic advisers to the Manchoukuo Government today.

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SOVIETS STILL VOICE 2ND FRONT DEMAND

Score Landing as Temporizing Front—Want Full-Fledged Action in W. Europe

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—America and Britain have landed forces on the Italian mainland, partly to respond to the demands of the Soviet Union which, finding it difficult to bear the burden of a great war of attrition, is pressing for the opening of a second front and partly to satisfy their imperialistic desire.

The Soviet authorities are not satisfied with the "temporizing second war front" as they term the Anglo-American invasion of the Italian mainland. They keep on mobilizing all the organs of public opinion in the country to support them in the enforcement of their vehement demand for the immediate establishment of a full-fledged second war front in Western Europe.

The Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, according to information reaching here by way of neutral countries, published an editorial on September 16, reproving in the strongest terms America and Britain for the lack of sincerity in their attitude toward the Soviets. The paper said to the effect:

"Both America and Britain insist that a second war front such as is wanted by the Soviet Union has been opened, asserting that since the commencement of the anti-Axis landing operations in Italy the German authorities have transferred 50 divisions from the Eastern Front to serve as a strategic reserve in Western Europe and the Balkans. As a matter of fact the German High Command not only has, up to the present from August, transferred not a single division from the Eastern Front, but it has, on the contrary, sent reinforcements made up of a crack force of several divisions to the Eastern Front from Western Europe. This is a fact the truth of which is conclusively shown by the fact that the Red Army is now face to face with 112 divisions of the German Army on the Eastern Front.

Burma Will Remain Faithful to Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

not yet fallen. Only the Badoglio regime has surrendered: that is all.

"Further, the anti-Axis forces have retaken not one strategically important point which they have lost and which are in Axis hands. The betrayal of the Badoglio government has no military value: it is merely propaganda material for America and Britain who are trying to strengthen their own unity with the aim of knocking down the Axis. We cannot say how long this war will go on but there is no room for doubt that it has now entered a decisive stage. And the Axis forces are prepared with full power and spiritual strength to fight the enemies.

"The Axis forces are far removed from the degree of attrition which the enemy is propagandizing. Fundamentally, this war has been maneuvers in which just the American and British forces have sustained a most unequal loss in men, materials, and territory. We will win because we not only have righteousness and power but also a determination to gain final victory.

"We are not the kind to underestimate the enemy. But we hereby declare that no danger, no difficulty, no hardship lasting no matter how long can conquer us or smash our indomitable spirit. In days of happiness or sorrow we will always remain faithful to our allies and the nations friendly to us."

Java Party Sees Mills

The Java Inspection Party on Friday inspected the Tsurumi plants of the Nisshin Flour Mills Company, the largest of the kind in Japan. The party also went through the Oji Paper Mill. At night it was invited to a dinner held under the sponsorship of the Asahi Shimbun.

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Terrific New Georgia Fight Described by Participants

Successful Battle Against Numerically Superior Enemy Recounted by Superior Private Wada; Others Tell of Their Thrilling Experiences

UNDISCLOSED PLACE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—Amid the sharp rattle of machine-gun fire discharged by the enemy planes, the Japanese Forces stationed in Munda, New Georgia, are defying the enemy attacks at the cost of their lives. The recent feat accomplished by an X X unit has added a new page to the annals of the War of Greater East Asia.

The actual progress of the war situation in New Georgia Island was recently revealed by some heroes who were wounded in the course of their duties and who since have been convalescing, patiently awaiting the day when they will be allowed to take up arms again.

Superior Private Yoshikane Wada remarked: "Upon the landing of the enemy forces in New Georgia on the morning of September 2, our unit was ordered to stop their advance. After one day's dangerous march through jungles, we challenged the enemy forces about noon on the following day. Handicapped by our numerical inferiority, the engagement was not favorable to us. We retreated to Suzuki Mountain and there took up a position. The enemy, who had by then realized the numerical inferiority of our unit, commenced an offensive. For five days, from the 3rd to the 7th, we successfully checked the further advance of the enemy in spite of the fact that we were outnumbered 10 to 1."

First Class Private Shigeru Furuta related: "It was certainly a thrilling experience. We were completely absorbed in fighting and had no time to think of life or death. The enemy forces closed in upon us to a point some 20 meters distant from our position, being shielded by the jungle in the rear. They did not dare to approach any closer. Crawling on the ground they neared us inch by inch. We could easily distinguish the location of the enemy by the swaying of tree branches. Being a light-machine gunner, I fired toward the bases of the trees which had swayed. The enemy never deserted their dead but always carried them away. When I shot two enemy soldiers, their comrade came out of his hiding-place to take them away. I sent him to his doom with one shot. Another was seen crawling out from a shelter, and I immediately discharged a streak of fire. Crying with fear he fled."

Superior Private Wada again spoke up: "It was rather a miracle that we were able to keep on fighting with such a small number of men. The enemy was very quick to retreat. Whenever they retreated they left abundant foodstuffs behind with which we later treated ourselves. President Roosevelt certainly provides luxurious foodstuffs to his soldiers."

Superior Private Yoshio Tachikawa said: "Until August 24 we guarded XX position, being continuously bombarded by the enemy forces stationed in Rendova and Rubiana Islands. Then we moved our position to Mt. Kongo where we dug shelter and hid during the day. When any of us were dispatched on an errand, the enemy would discharge over 100 bullets at a time. We were rather amazed at this wastefulness in expending such a large number of shells. Whenever a shell was released, we first saw a streak of smoke and instantly we crawled into hole. Very few casualties were sustained by us.

"On the morning of August 24 we were mobilized to proceed to the frontline to assist a unit which was frantically fighting the enemy forces. Ahead of us we discovered about 50 or 60 enemy soldiers only 30 meters distance from our position. We instantly opened up the grenade-thrower, whereupon the enemy fled in utter confusion."

Superior Private Miyata stated; The members of our X X Artillery Unit were all men of steel who had gone through three years of war in China. We were highly elated at being dispatched to New Georgia as it was the first time that any of us would engage the Americans in combat. We arrived at Munda on August 7, and from then till the 20th we guarded the tip of the Munda peninsula. On the 20th an order was issued to move to the firing-line. We marched along the shore only during the night. Due to the incessant firing of the enemy and the rugged path, it took up one whole night to cover less than 5 miles.

"On the front, there is no distinction between the Army and Navy, but all the officers and the men, must unite in one fighting body. Whenever we passed each other in the dark we exchanged the greeting 'Good-evening.'"

First Class Private Yoshio Hori remarked: "I was in charge of the XX artillery. I felt that not a single shell could be wasted when I thought of the dangers and hardships we had endured in carrying our ammunition from one place to another. It is simply amazing how the enemy wasted their shells. The ground around their position was plowed up by the explosions of wasted shells as though it had recently been cultivated. But the enemy forces are certainly fighting, depending on their numerical superiority."

First Class Private Kinichi Fujimura said: "At an XX point we confronted the enemy forces for the first time. They are cowards, but as soon as they learn that we are small in number they assume an offensive attitude. I can assure you from my own experience, that American soldiers are not in the least strong."

P.I. TO OPEN MORE CLASSES

Facilities to Be Expanded Shortly In 26 Provinces

Domei

MANILA, September 16.—The Bureau of Public Instruction is contemplating the opening of 1,400 more public elementary school classes in 26 provinces and cities, including Manila, it was learned here today.

The education authorities revealed that with the complete restoration of peace and order, plans are being speeded to open more classes as soon as possible. It is understood that 1,380 teachers are expected to be drafted to handle the courses.

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GERMANY FORESAW TREACHERY IN ITALY

Badoglio Failed to Fool Reich, Dr. Goebbels Says—False Pretenses Seen Through

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, September 16.—Writing in this week's "Das Reich" on the treason of the Badoglio clique and its results, Dr. Goebbels stressed that, following the arrest of the Duce, the German command acted on the supposition that the Badoglio regime intended to maneuver Italy out of the war. The German command was not misled by the assurances of the Badoglio government that Italy would keep faith and remain loyal to the Axis.

One does not dispose of a strong man and replace him by a weak one in order—as the Badoglio clique wanted to make us believe—to continue the war all the more energetically, Dr. Goebbels explained, adding that history has never known a more despicable case of treason. The only reason, he said, why the plan of the traitors miscarried was because the German command saw through the false pretenses and adopted appropriate counter-measures. If, however, the plan of Badoglio had succeeded Germany would have been facing a great danger. It was by the clear thinking and far-sightedness of the Fuehrer alone that this thrust against the vital German interests could be prevented.

The Italian people can only be pitied for they are the real victims of the treason. Just as the people of a nation derive greatest benefits from the acts and achievements of a strong government they also suffer from the mistakes and blunders of a weak and inefficient leadership. It was therefore unavoidable that the Italian people from the very beginning had to pay a terrible price for the darkest chapter of their history, and for this privilege they could thank the peace-hungry, war parasites of the Rome society. The 13 points of the armistice treaty will have given the Italian people a taste of what is in store for them.

Dealing with the Anglo-American intentions in connection with the Badoglio treason, Dr. Goebbels disclosed that the German troops, operating in southern Italy, were to be cut off and annihilated. That was meant by Prime Minister Churchill when he talked about amphibian operations that were to catch us unawares and cripple our tactics. Moreover, the terror raids were to be increased with the intention of bringing about a strong moral depression among the German people in preparation of another November 11, 1918.

However, nothing of the sort happened, Dr. Goebbels assured, declaring that the Anglo-Americans still would have to go a long way before reaching Rome, let alone Berlin. With superior strategy the German army has mastered all the problems arising from the Badoglio treason. The German morale, Dr. Goebbels stressed with pride, had never been so determined as at this hour, precluding thus any possibility of the American hopes to be fulfilled. The poisoned arrow, shot at the Germans, was warded off by the far-sightedness of our leadership and the unshakable morale of our people and has now struck back at those who delivered it. What at first appeared a danger morally has been eliminated in the meanwhile, and what might have been a national misfortune has turned out to be fortunate occurrence for the Axis.

In view of this wonderful and almost improbable development, how can we ever entertain the slightest doubt that final victory will be ours, Dr. Goebbels asks. Nobody can say what fate has in store for the Italian people, he added, but probably they must go through a purging process in order to gain a new lease on life. However, this is for the Italians themselves to decide, the Minister said.

In closing, Dr. Goebbels stressed that after the catastrophe of 1918, the German people made a clear choice: struggle, sacrifice, devotion and work. That was the way how we managed to make our way to the top again for every nation is the master of its own fortune. Today, Dr. Goebbels stated, the German nation more than ever feels the blessings of the personality of the Fuehrer who guards over the future of the German nation and to whom it is not only our national duty but also our proud privilege to offer our faith.

DECOUX REACHES SAIGON

Receives Reports on Administrative Affairs of District

Domei

SAIGON, September 17.—Governor-General Jean Decoux of French Indo-China arrived in Saigon from Dalat at noon yesterday.

He proceeded to his official residence where he received reports on administrative affairs. Then he conferred with high Government officials on various pending questions. Governor-General Decoux and his Government are expected to return to Hanoi from Dalat at the end of this month.

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Invasion Dreams of Italy Being Liquidated by Fierce Counter-Thrusts

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, September 15.—The anti-Axis forces thought the capitulation of Badoglio was their first great triumph, but it was Fuehrer Hitler who brought about the breath taking sequence of events, according to Dr. Adolf Halfeld, editor-in-chief of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt.

In his article, "The New Situation" he reveals that Britain was of the opinion that Italy lay open for allied troops as soon as the Italian capitulation was announced. However, the German action had the effect of a thunderstorm, overturning the situation with the rapidity of lightning.

Germany, according to Dr. Halfeld, in this war of nerves, of which the anti-Axis have been boasting so much, proved to have the better nerves and has won in the final spurt. Germany and her armed forces are still "fit" in spite of minor setbacks after more than four years of war.

He continues that another important gain was made on the moral side by the quick and resolute action of the Fuehrer. Even Britain and America openly branded Badoglio and his King as weaklings.

Dr. Halfeld points out that the enemy naturally feels the bold liberation of the Duce as an unpleasant affair cancelling the political and propagandistic effects of the armistice.

He writes that other and probably more important gains were made on the military and political fields. By the shameless armistice Badoglio handed over the Italian mainland and its islands including Corsica to the enemy. However, the enemy suffered a serious setback at Salerno where rich booty was captured by the German troops, while exceptionally heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, including a large number of prisoners. Salerno has become a major defeat suffered by the enemy who had expected to waltz through Italy.

Recapitulating the events of the last seven weeks in Italy, Dr. Halfeld points out that the anti-Axis had considered Italy to be a ripe fruit ready to be plucked but were frustrated in their plans by the energetic German counter measures. Their failure has deeply affected the entire southern front of Europe. Croatia has become fully independent while in Greece, only the German troops remain on guard. More important is the fact that the principal harbors of the Mediterranean coasts are in German hands.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1943

'A Perfect Museum Piece'

Last Sunday night Secretary of State Cordell Hull broadcast a speech which was widely publicized in advance as one which would authoritatively set forth the fundamental principles of American foreign policy. The speech turned out to be so puerile and trivial that it aroused hardly any attention abroad. But in the several days since the delivery of that speech, the American press has been directing a broadside of criticism against it, proving that the speech was pretty important after all—although not in the way its author intended it to be.

Scant attention need be given to the section of the speech which contained the usual propagandistic praise of the supposed military achievements of the United States and her associates. There is nothing new or significant in the standard boasts along this line which every American speaker seems to feel called upon to make. Not much more attention need be given to the fulsome praise which Hull heaped upon the war efforts of the Soviet Union, for here again it is an old story for the Americans to attempt to allay Soviet impatience over the non-materialization of a real second front by fawning upon the Soviets with sickeningly sweet smiles. Some commentators profess to see in this move an attempt by Hull to refute the accusations of anti-Russian bias which have been directed against him from some quarters, particularly since the ousting of the former Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles, who did have some positive ideas about a rapprochement with the Soviet Union. But inasmuch as Hull gave no indications of any concrete line of approach to the problem of Soviet-American relations, this refutation, if refutation it was meant to be, has no significance.

Hence the only section of Hull's speech which was of any significance was the part which dealt with the goal of America's foreign policy. This was the section which was most vague and most puerile, so much so that one American commentator declared that it could have been written by any high school student. But from the dismayed reaction of the American press, it is now clear that it was this very puerility, this very inability to go beyond the vaguest generalities, which invested Hull's latest speech with its deep significance.

For the only contribution which Hull could make toward elucidating the goal of American foreign policy was that the United States should strive for the formation of some kind of an association.

This association should utilize the procedures of mediation and arbitration and adjudication by an international tribunal. This, of course, is nothing more than the plan of the unsuccessful and extinct League of Nations and of the Hague Tribunal. The only modern note which Hull added was the ominous present-day militaristic idea that the United States must be willing to use force to support such a chimerical and theoretical association of nations.

The New York Herald Tribune rightly sneers at Hull's plan as "a perfect museum piece" which might have been written in 1910. Even so conservative a commentator as Walter Lippmann says that the speech dealt with such glittering generalities that it could mean "anything and everything." Obviously if this is a sample of the mentality which is guiding American foreign policy, the American press has a right to be dismayed.

But to the outside world which has long been accustomed to hearing from American statesmen nothing but pompous didactics about an undefined peace and justice coupled with the most reactionary self-seeking dollar imperialism, Hull's speech was so true to type that it failed to attract much attention. That, however, was an oversight. It should have been given full attention, for it was significant in pointing out once again that despite all the American pretensions about fighting for a better world, American statesmanship has nothing tangible to offer except an utterly bankrupt idea of the vintage of 1910.

British Incompetence and the Italian Coal Supply

An unexpected by-product of the present Italian imbroglio is the light which it sheds upon the crisis in Britain's coal industry. With a prostrate Italy on their hands, the anti-Axis Powers find themselves forced to furnish that country with vital materials necessary for its livelihood, among which one of the most important items is coal. Germany hitherto has been supplying Italy with 1,000,000 tons of coal a month, but this supply will henceforth have to come from Britain. But with Britain herself already suffering from a serious shortage, Italy this year will have to put up with a heatless winter. Even to furnish the absolute minumum necessary to keep the railways and the vital industries running will prove to be such a strain on Britain that the British authorities are already publicly voicing their dismay.

This problem only serves to accentuate the already demoralized condition of the British coal industry. Not only has there been for some time a critical shortage of miners, but the few who are available are apparently mostly aged and weary men who have no interest in their work. Their unsatisfactory character is indicated by the disgraceful prevalence of absenteeism among them. The London Daily Telegraph, for instance, has revealed that in two important mining districts, those who worked all the shifts during the month of March amounted to only 34.9 and 37.4 per cent respectively of the total number of miners enrolled in those districts. In June, the wholesale desertion of the miners of one colliery to attend a cricket match resulted in a 40 per cent reduction in output. At another colliery, 82 per cent of the workers failed to report for work on the Tuesday after Whitsun, while on Wednesday after Whitsun 35.5 per cent were still absent. A loss of 13,000,000 tons of coal annually is estimated to be the toll of this absenteeism which the government seems unable to control.

In an effort to avoid the necessity of mustering out troops from the army to work the mines, the British have resorted recently to a campaign to recruit boys as young as 14 years of age to work in the mines. But this plan received a serious set-back only a few days ago when the arbitration court set 32 shillings as the wage for these juvenile miners. Inasmuch as this wage is far below that necessary for a minimum living standard, the court's decision has caused general surprise and has provoked serious tension. The labor unions have therefore abruptly stopped calling for volunteers, and so another plan of the British to bolster up their falling production has gone awry.

Despite the seriousness of the war which confronts them, the British still have not been able or willing to reorganize their caste-ridden society which favors the aristocratic mine owners at the expense of the dispirited and indifferent miners. The British courts and the government are still the instruments of privilege by which the favored few exploit the proletariat of their own race as they exploit the subjected millions in their imperial domains. Even though the end result will be their own downfall, the British ruling classes still have not learned that their obsolete social and economic order calls for a fundamental reconstruction.

The increasing number of absentees among their workers, the sabotage by their own courts of the campaign to recruit volunteer miners, the lack of cooperation between the miners and the owners with consequent frequent strikes, and the utterly inept bungling of the situation by the government show how incapable the British are of coping with their most essential problems. Now the burden of Italy will only make the situation that much worse. Despite the inordinate ambitions which the British still have of preserving their old undeserved pretensions to rule the world, it is obvious that they have lost their ability. They have become senile and incompetent and have forfeited all claim to a position of power. The confusion in Britain itself is a clear criterion of what a muddle any country can expect which allows decadent British influence to encroach upon or to persist within its borders.

A Year Ago Today

September 18, 1942

The Indian people have been greatly shocked by the announcement that Mahatma Gandhi's health has suddenly turned worse and he is now in a critical condition. When Mahatma Gandhi was taken to the Agha Khan Palace at Poona on August 8 his health was already much weakened.

Japan Redeems Another Pledge

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

In the wake of the announcement of Burma's Independence comes the news that the Japanese Military Administration in Java has created a Central Council in Djakarta and similar bodies in the provinces to enable Indonesians to participate in administrative affairs. All will readily remember that at the last 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo promised Indonesians active participation in the administrative affairs of Java. Today, this has come to pass—Japan has redeemed another of her pledges to the peoples of Greater East Asia.

China, Burma and Java, one after another, have been the recipients of great favors from Japan. They have all had the satisfaction of benefiting from Japan's redemption of the pledges made to them in connection with matters vitally affecting their welfare, present and future. Through Japan, China has regained complete sovereignty—under the latest Sino-Japan treaty. Through Japan, Burma is now an independent State, at liberty to act on her own free will in her own interests and in the interests of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, of which she is an integral part. Through Japan, Indonesians have been given the privilege of participating in the administration of Java.

These are steps taken by Japan in the interests of the liberated peoples of Greater East Asia. . . no amount of enemy propaganda can alter this fact. These steps stand out in bold contrast to the profession of nebulous war aims by the Governments of the United States and Britain. While White House and Whitehall continue to speak vaguely of "freeing" the peoples of their lost territories at some future date, Japan is actually fulfilling her pledges one after another. The redemption of these pledges, in such quick succession, makes it clear to the world at large that territorial aggrandizement is definitely not one of Japan's war aims, that in undertaking the stupendous task of ridding East Asia of Anglo-American fetters, she has been motivated solely by the principle of Hakko Ichiu.

With the execution of Japan's wartime policy, history is being made. For one should have thought, and not without justification, that a country at war would have considered such steps as have already been taken by Japan as purely post-war measures. Britain and the United States, for instance, talk of this step or that "after the war"; Japan, on the other hand, initiates epochal developments in international relations in the midst of a titanic war. Present-day Japanese statesmen are, indeed, history-makers; they have chalked the name of their country high up in the annals of world history, have given Japan so unique a place that this country will for all time be far and away ahead of the rest in the advocacy of international justice and equality; nay, not only in advocacy but in the application of that justice and equality. Future generations of Chinese, Burmese, Indonesians, Filipinos—in fact, of all the peoples of Greater East Asia—will vouch for this.

Armed Revolt Against Imperialism

(From The Shanghai Times)

The present global war is humanity's revolt against Anglo-American imperialism, which holds sway over the whole under its merciless pressure of brute force. And since brute force can only be fought off through armed resistance, all the oppressed races and nations must either crush imperialism by force of arms in the present war or submit to its rule and exploitation in utter humiliation. Subhas Chandra Bose, one of the foremost leaders of the Indian independence movement, struck the keynote of the most vital problem of his country when he declared that "Indian independence can only be attained through armed resistance against British oppression.." If the 380 million Indians are to regain freedom and independence, as they by all means must, it is therefore most imperative for them to rise in a nation-wide armed revolt against British rule, in the case of British India, and against British domination, in the case of the Native States.

Obviously we now stand at the greatest turning point in human history, with the whole world desperately struggling to free itself from Anglo-American imperialism, which has hindered human progress as seriously during the past several centuries as never before. In this world-wide upheaval all nations are required to make necessary sacrifices in order to entitle themselves to the benefits to be enjoyed during the new period of universal brotherhood, equality, common prosperity and lasting peace, which is apparently destined to dawn upon the whole human race in the wake of the present global war. So, India, too, will have to pay for the independence she is going to attain.

Certainly, unless won by bloodshed, no system of political independence will prove adequate to give the Indians true independence in the full sense of the term. It must be borne in mind in this connection that India not only is the greatest treasure house for the British Empire but also practically means British imperialism in its entirety. Nationally the British grip on India is most tenacious, and thousands upon thousands of Indians will in all likelihood have to lay down their lives before succeeding in ridding their nation completely of British domination and exploitation.

In carrying out such armed resistance against British oppression, however, India's millions may count upon the whole-hearted cooperation and assistance which Japan has proffered through her distinguished Prime Minister, General Hideki Tojo, on more occasions than one. India's armed revolt will also be facilitated and accelerated to no small extent by the independence of Burma especially in view of the assurance given Mr. Bose by Dr. Ba Maw that Burma will extend all-out aid if India takes up arms against the British. Indeed, no better chance has, or will ever, come India's way for her to shake off her century-old British shackles and become her own master for all time to come. And all this can be done only if India rises in arms and strikes the first blow now, for the rest will undoubtedly take care of itself, with the whole of East Asia firmly standing by her in its all-out war against imperialism.

U.S. Domestic Chaos

(From the Tairiku Shimpo. Translated by The Shanghai Times)

The internal differences of America are not limited to the economical field as also a deep social unrest can be observed. The riot which broke out in Detroit as a result of persecution of Negroes is one example of this social unrest. The occurrence of such incidents alone suffice to reveal the true nature of America's "humanity and justice."

Roosevelt says that the present war is being fought for the sake of defending freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom from want and freedom from fear. The freedom of religion may be guaranteed in America, but there is no doubt **that the other freedoms** have been completely eliminated there. The persecution of Negroes in Detroit makes people doubt whether America can be called a civilized country, and it is clear that the social unrest arising from a continuous occurrence of such incidents must necessarily impair the American war effort.

America is continuously making propaganda about her economic strength but the deep social and economic differences of America are preventing this huge productive powers from displaying its full capacity. This forms a striking contrast to Japan, where the fighting power is being strengthened by concentrated efforts of the whole nation. Through the spirit of sacrifice and iron unity we are redoubling our strength, while that of the enemy is being reduced owing to internal trouble. Here lies the reason why the future of the war cannot be predicted by a mere comparison of figures.

The French Example and Italy's Plight

By Our Political Commentator

One result not perhaps anticipated by Britain and America when they imposed the harshest terms known to history on their Italian dupes is that this new and particularly glaring example of what inevitably happens to any people that lets itself be beguiled by Anglo-American siren song or specious promise into laying down its arms, or neglecting its spiritual or military defenses, will not be lost on any country, neutral or otherwise, that insidious Anglo-American agents of disruption may hereafter approach with glittering promises.

Neither will the difference between the enslavement offered by the atavistic anti-Axis forces to an inert foe and the magnanimous treatment accorded by Germany to defeated France pass unremarked, either in neutral countries, or the small nations herded willy-nilly into the anti-Axis camp and already forced to taste the bitter cup of slavery themselves, nor in the puppet exiled regimes having headquarters in London, let alone in the loyal free countries on the side of the Axis.

Fall in a Trap

Indeed, it was probably just this magnanimous treatment accorded to neighboring France by Chancellor Hitler which induced the wishful thinking that made Badoglio and the Italian King fall into the anti-Axis trap. What is astonishing is that either could have been guilty of the error of thinking that such men as Churchill or Roosevelt could even conceive of according generous treatment to a fallen foe similar to that accorded by Hitler to France. Be that as it may, when their pitiful nerves proved unable to withstand the strain of temporary reverses, France's position must have indeed looked enviable to weak-kneed Italian defeatists. Germany had instituted no oppressive measures against her former enemy when she dropped out of the war. She had neither demanded the surrender of the French navy or air force, nor asked to occupy any territory except that absolutely necessary to prevent a recrudescence of hostilities and to keep Britain from attempting to cross the Channel and invade Europe again. She had not asked that one French soldier be obliged to take up arms against France's former ally, even though that ally had left France so badly in the lurch at Dunkirk that many French soldiers and patriots might well have been itching for revenge. She made no claims on French colonial possessions, but merely required that France, defeated, refrain from further part in the war. She went so far as to respect French honor and integrity to the maximum limit permitted by the exigencies of war at a time when France was completely at her mercy.

It seems incredible that the Italian king, no matter what jittery state his elderly nerves were in as a result of the blind bombing of his capital, could have been induced by wishful thinking to believe that the very Anglo-American Powers capable of such atrocious vandalism might accord to a nation that laid down its arms and delivered itself defenseless such terms as those accorded by Germany's great-souled leader to defeated France. History is, moreover, replete with examples, India, Egypt, Ireland, Nicaragua, Panama, Germany in 1918, to cite but a few, who once they had let themselves fall defenseless into Britain's or America's hands were soon been made to feel the goad and whiplash of the slave-driver. There could have been no reason for thinking that Italy might prove an exception once delivered up to her enemy's tender mercies.

Enemies Harsh

Given Anglo-American aims at world domination such harsh terms as those imposed on Italy, involving as they do Italy's permanent enslavement political, military and economic, to the Anglo-American Powers, once Anglo-American intrigue had succeeded in throwing Italy into political turmoil with the overthrow of the Fascist Party, are all that Badoglio and the Italian King could have expected. The very ruthlessness of the terms, which still contain further undisclosed economic and political clauses and reservations as to further even more stringent measures, serves as a plain warning to any who may be still in doubt as to the exact nature of Britain's and America's war aims, and what their professed love of peace really means.

On the other hand, the generous treatment Chancellor Hitler accorded to France when Britain shamefully abandoned her former ally in defeat, and the unprecedented magnanimity with which Japan, even in the midst of war helped Burma and the Philippines to their feet once they were released from enemy domination, are but the natural consequence of Japan's and Germany's lofty war aims. These actions, more plainly than any words show which are the forces of liberation, which those of oppression. These actions, moreover, offer the clearest proof that Japan and Germany, far from fighting from any sordid motive of aggrandizement, personal ambition, or economic gain, are waging a true crusade against the forces which seek to dominate the world, a crusade which will not end until the world is finally freed from the octopus clutches of the monstrous Anglo-American Powers and those in league with them.

Decline Of the British Navy

By VICE-ADMIRAL ICHIRO SATO
(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Part II

The debate of the program in the House of Commons was marked by acrimony. A curious scene presented itself in which the Opposition denounced the program as too small and insisted on the construction of eight capital ships without delay, while the radical and pacifist elements within the Government maintained that there was no warrant for the building of more than four. That is, the Admiralty demanded six capital ships, the pacifist elements of the Government saw no need for more than four and the Opposition insisted on the construction of eight. The compromise finally reached was a very curious one, as Churchill described it at the time for it was that eight ships should be built, leaving the Government to fix the time for starting work. Anyway, in the light of subsequent events, the British people had reason to be thankful for this form of settlement.

Nothing particularly disquieting had happened until 1911 when the Agadir affair occurred. This affair was settled comparatively easily through Britain's mediation and by concession on France's part. Germany gained something, but in view of her exaggerated gesture at the beginning, the impression was generally created that it was, after all, a diplomatic failure on her part.

Tirpitz who had for two years been on the watch for an opportunity saw his chance and immediately set about preparations for a new naval expansion scheme. This was a very disagreeable surprise to the members of the British Cabinet who had been assured by Asquith, the Prime Minister, after the settlement of the Agadir crisis, that differences with Germany had been composed completely and satisfactorily. It happened that Haldane visited Berlin about this time in his capacity as professor at London University and exchanged views freely with German leaders in all circles.

Britain Surprised

The new German naval expansion program which he brought back from Berlin was far in excess of what the British naval authorities had imagined it to be. Considering the revelation of this program to the public to be prejudicial to Anglo-German friendship, the British Government asked the German Government to keep it secret and recast it in a manner acceptable to Britain. As a result, an important interview took place between Haldane and the German Ambassador on March 24, 1912.

This interview left on Haldane the impression that Germany was willing to delete the provocative parts from the new Fleet Law, provided Britain produced a formula acceptable to Germany. Further negotiations, however, disclosed that what Germany wanted was Britain's neutrality in the event of Franco-German war. Britain could not acquiesce in such a proposal, for apart from the question of a breach of good faith with France which its acceptance would entail, she found it absolutely impossible to allow the Belgian and French coasts to pass under German control. Therefore, the British Government rejected further parleys. In this way, the last attempt to find a peaceful solution of Anglo-German differences ended in utter failure in April, 1912.

Failure to reach agreement with Germany on the naval problem compelled Britain to rely more and more on French friendship and cooperation. As the German fleet was expanded, Britain mustered the major part of her navy in home waters, leaving the command of the Mediterranean in French hands. It may be added that even when it was striving to secure an all-round improvement in relations with Germany, the British Government was not neglectful of measures to counter Germany's new Fleet Law. The program drawn up in this regard by Winston Churchill, the new First Lord of Admiralty, which provided among other things for the construction of four capital ships, was approved, despite some vehement opposition it provoked from Lloyd George and others.

Army Bill Passed

The armament expansion mania was at its zenith in Europe in 1913. Soon after passing the new Fleet Law, the Reichstag approved an army expansion bill, under which the German army strength on the peace footing was increased to 870,000 and that on the war footing to something like 5,000,000. About the same time, France extended the conscription period from two to three years, and Russia extended it from three to three and a half years. Bethmann Hollweg, in the course of his explanation of the plan for the reform of the German military system, declared that Germany did not desire war but that she wanted to win a war should it break out.

The naval strengths of the Powers in 1914 in regard to warships of the classes of armored cruisers and upwards, which were built after 1900, stood as follows:—

	tons
Britain	1,736,100
Germany	967,600
America	788,750
France	683,600
Russia	458,100
Japan	444,300
Italy	350,050

Jellicoe's Tactics

In the first World War, after an inconclusive battle in Jutland, the powerful fleets of Britain and Germany remained for long facing each other menacingly across the North Sea, without any active operations. However, Germany's geographical disadvantages, coupled with America's participation in the war, rendered the blockade by the British fleet very effective, culminating in the collapse of the German home front. Jellicoe's fleet-in-being tactics finally told, it is true, but his tactics were entirely different in character from Nelson's bold and traditional tactics of seeking out, engaging and defeating the enemy at a blow. His tactics was received with some feeling of dissatisfaction by the British people. Here also we detect one cause of the weakening of the faith of the British nation in its navy.

In the first World War, the British navy destroyed the German navy, but it soon found itself confronted by two new formidable rivals. America, who was formerly a debtor country, became the biggest creditor country in the world. Japan's national resources were also enhanced considerably. These two countries, whose navies were absolutely unimpaired in the World War, started their naval expansion schemes after the War.

In 1916, America adopted a three-year plan and in the following year she laid down a second three-year program with the set purpose of building a navy second to none in the world. Japan was then recasting the six and six squadron plan into the eight and eight squadron plan. The naval strengths of the Powers in 1920—the total tonnages of the armored cruisers and warships of bigger types completed after 1905 and those under construction—were as follows:—

	tons
Britain	1,452,220
America	1,095,820
Japan	571,210
France	389,600
Italy	144,870

The Disarmament Conference

In 1920, the worldwide economic depression set in, and the European countries groaning under the heavy burden of armament expansion began gravely to apprehend the recurrence of a great war. In November, 1920, the so-called Borah plan was introduced in the American Senate, requesting the President to approach Japan and Britain with a proposal for the immediate discussion of the naval problem with a view to reaching an understanding regarding the reduction by half of the naval estimates of the three Powers concerned for five years. America was then afflicted with large unemployment due to the financial depression and the people generally were suffering disastrously under the weight of the heavy burden of armament expansion. In such circumstances, there was a steady growth of opinion against naval construction. The American proposal met with a favorable reception in Britain also, and the formal invitation was issued by the American Government in August, 1921, to the Disarmament Conference, which was opened in Washington on November 12.

The Conference for the limitation of naval armament held at Geneva in 1927 among Japan, Britain and America ended in failure because of a sharp conflict of opinion between Britain and America on the cruiser problem—the former standing for the possession of small cruisers in larger number and the latter for the possession of large cruisers in smaller number. At the time, Britain had a five-year program, which had been laid down two years before, for the construction of 12 cruisers, 27 destroyers and 24 submarines, while the plan the American navy had on hand then provided simply for the building of ten cruisers of the Omaha type. Five months after the breakdown of the Conference, however, the American Government secured Congressional approval for a three-year program involving a total expenditure of $740,000,000. It provided for the construction of 71 vessels including 25 A-class cruisers and 25 submarines. It may be noted, in passing, that the total tonnages allowed the three Powers under the Two Naval Limitation Treaties were 763,050 tons for Japan, 1,201,700 tons for Britain and 1,210,500 tons for America.

(To Be Continued)

America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

Nippon Times Evening

Let's Forget Self in This Mighty Common Cause and Fight It Out to the Last

No. 15,978 TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1943 [illegible] Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Fiery Debates During Early Days Of Manchurian Incident Recalled

Kenkichi Yoshizawa Hits Futile Efforts Of League of Nations to Settle Crisis When He Upheld Japan's Righteousness

Domei

SAIGON, September 17.—"During the last 12 years, the world has been a series of notable developments that would have taken hundreds of years in normal times," Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China declared in retrospective reminiscence, today, on the eve of the 12th anniversary, tomorrow, of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident.

Ambassador Yoshizawa, it is recalled, as a member of the Council of the League of Nations, was active in enlightening the world of Japan's righteousness, at the sessions of the League held at Geneva at the time the Manchurian Incident broke out.

"Twelve years ago, today," reminisced the aged diplomat, "I was in Geneva as a member of the Council of the League of Nations, when a Spanish representative in the Council visited me and informed me that the League of Nations had been seriously shocked by the report just received that Japanese and Chinese armed forces had clashed at Mukden. He queried if I had received official information in this regard from the Japanese Government. I told the Spanish representative that no report had been received yet and that I would inform him the moment I received an official cable.

"This was the start of all the trouble that subsequently took place in the League of Nations regarding the Manchurian Incident. Heated debates were daily occurrences at the subsequent sessions of the Council, at which American, French and other representatives opened abroadside against me.

"With the first series of sessions for deliberation on the Manchurian Incident ending on September 30, the second meeting was convened on October 12. This second Council meeting was the most difficult of all the League's sessions at which Japanese representatives were present to engage in active discussion. I can never forget the experiences I had at that time.

"The Council session was later resumed at Paris, ending in the decision to dispatch to Manchuria an inspection party headed by Lord Lytton. Council meetings and assembly sessions were subsequently convened by the League very frequently and finally in 1933, Japan seceded from the League.

"Before I left Paris for home on December 27, 1931, I had frequently exchanged heated discussions with members of the Council at Paris and Geneva. Deep emotion surges in my mind when I recollect those days. Besides the formal monthly meeting of the Council, I had to negotiate with the representatives and plenipotentiaries. I was kept so busy that I had little sleep.

"As I recall those days, I cannot help thinking that all the nations concerned made too much futile efforts, for with the secession of Japan and Germany, the League of Nations became half dead.

"The outbreak of the Manchurian Incident on September 18, 1931, was followed by the Shanghai Incident in February the following year. Manchoukuo was born subsequently and busy years followed. On July 7, 1937, the China Affair broke out and then the War of Greater East Asia started on December 8, 1941, and we are now devotedly engaged in the gigantic task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Press Comments

Saturday, September 18
ASAHI—War Material and Strategy
MAINICHI—Blow to Raiders; Churchill in a Quandary

War Material and Strategy

ASAHI—That the war situation in the Northern Solomons and New Guinea area is steadily intensifying must be clearly realized.

In the face of enemy counterattacks, continued on the strength of the immense quantities of war material at its disposal, our officers and men, despite their numerical inferiority, have not only fought valiantly and successfully but have made long-distance attacks on the enemy's rear bases and inflicted heavy damage on its manpower, supplies and military establishments. The hardships being borne by them are beyond the power of description. The fighting spirit that is aroused by each bursting shell should truly be considered unmatched.

The struggle in these parts is growing more and more severe and what is keenly felt at this juncture is that we must supply the soldiers on the front lines with more and more war material. We have reiterated the need of subordinating all other considerations to the one vital task of devoting all our energies and intelligence for effecting a phenomenal increase in production. The people should calmly gauge the general situation without being obsessed by local developments, and for this we must gain the clearest insight into the exact nature of the enemy's war aim, refuse to play into its hands and maintain our unshakable conviction of victory.

The Americans and British are past masters in the art of crafty, underhand intrigues and have been encouraged by the unconditional surrender of Italy. They are now working not only on the minds of the people of the Balkans and other neutral countries but are trying to influence us.

On the morning of September 12, for instance, American planes raided North Chishima but, on being counter-attacked, they fled to Kamchatka. We feel that their action was too systematic to be taken as mere cowardice. In the air raid of April 12 last year on Tokyo, too, one of their planes fled into Soviet territory. These actions should be regarded as part of America's tactics to involve the Soviet Union in the Pacific War. It speaks eloquently for the cool composure of mind and sagacity of the airmen who went in pursuit of the American raiders that they turned back as soon as they saw the enemy fleeing into Soviet territory, out of respect for international obligations. The enemy must have realized that before the keen insight of our military authorities it stands no chance of succeeding in its "monkey tricks."

Judging from such indications, we may even say that the huge volume of war material that the Americans are pouring into Solomons and New Guinea areas is part of their secret strategy. But, they will never be able to maintain the reckless pace for any considerable length of time. There may be many angles to it, but we should not overlook their strategy. We must be on guard against their intention to test our fighting stamina by making a demonstration of their seemingly limitless resources. In the same manner in which our officers and men at the front have strengthened their resolve to crush the enemy, we, too, must tighten our determination behind the lines.

When they find that the stupendous consumption of war material in the southern operations is availing them little, the Americans will probably concentrate on raids from the north. We must smash their diplomatic offensive as well as their military strategy. The southern regions with their inexhaustible resources are in our hands, and their defense remains unshaken. Development and construction are progressing satisfactorily and we have only to persevere yet a while longer to cut our path for victory.

Blow to Raiders

MAINICHI—The severity of the conflict in the South Pacific cannot be adequately described with words. We do not know how to express our thanks to our officers and men who are fighting day and night in the Solomons and New Guinea areas.

The enemy is incessantly air raiding points in Madang, Hansa and Wewak on the northeastern coast of New Guinea and our officers and men are making effective counter-attacks on enemy positions. On September 13 they raided Fabuba airfield and shot down 14 of the enemy fighters that came up to give battle. The Naval Air Force that attacked Morobe Bay the next day inflicted heavy damage on the water and land facilities. In the Solomons, Naval Air Force blasted Vella Lavella on September 13 and sank or wrecked numerous transports, while the land force at Arundell repulsed the enemy after tak-

(Continued on Page 2)

CREMONA MADE FASCISTS' SEAT AS HEADS MEET

Il Duce, Farinacci Present; Troops Freed Of Oath to Monarch

Domei

LISBON, September 17.—Premier Benito Mussolini and Roberto Farinacci, former Fascist Minister of State, are now in Cremona, which has become the provisional seat of the Fascist Government, according to the Vichy radio.

Freed from Loyalty Vow

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—Benito Mussolini today issued the seventh proclamation liberating the officers and men of the Italian armed forces from their vow of loyalty to the King:

"The Fascist Government releases the officers and men of the armed forces from the pledge of loyalty they have made to the King of Italy. The Sovereign, through his surrender and flight effected under conditions already known, has handed the Italian people over to the enemy, thus driving them into humiliation and misery."

Fascist Traitors Probed

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—An Inquiry Commission was organized at Rome today to investigate into actions of members of the Fascist Party who turned traitors, in accordance with a declaration made by Benito Mussolini on September 15, according to Rome reports.

The Commission will also examine the attitude of several members of the Fascist Grand Council.

Turkey Detains Italians

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 17.—Italian refugees have been daily arriving into south Turkey from the Dodecanese and other Italian islands ever since the treachery of the Badoglio regime. The number has already reached more than 500 and the Turkish Government is handling them as refugees according to international law. All Italian officers and soldiers have been detained.

Small Italian warships and vessels have also entered various Turkish ports and are also being held by the Turkish Government.

Meanwhile, the Italian Ambassador to Turkey, appointed by the Badoglio regime, presented his credentials to Turkish President, Ismet Inonu on September 14.

It is reported that at the Italian Embassy at Ankara are some staff members, who are not willing to be affiliated with the Badoglio government. Since the communications with the Badoglio regime has been severed the Embassy is said to be in financial difficulty.

2 German Speedboats Sink 4 Italian Ships

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—Two German speedboats, in the Adriatic Sea, captured four Italian ships, including the Leopardi, of 4,800 tons, carrying several thousand Italian officers and soldiers, and also sank one Italian speedboat, two minesweepers and one patrol boat, German military authorities announced today.

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—All Italian submarines stationed in the Atlantic will continue to be under the German command, it is learned by Transocean.

When Captain Enzo Grossi, commander of the Italian Atlantic Submarine Fleet, recently reported to Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, he announced his willingness to continue fighting against the anti-Axis under the German command.

U.S. Explosion Kills 17

Domei

LISBON, September 17.—Seventeen persons were killed, 55 injured of which 14 critically when a gasoline truck exploded today in the hangar of the United States Naval Air Station at Norfolk, Virginia, according to reports received from Norfolk.

Japanese Quit Chile To Board Gripsholm

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 17.—Japanese diplomats and residents in Chile left Santiago last night for Buenos Aires to board the exchange ship M.S. Gripsholm. A secretary of the Swedish Legation at Buenos Aires will accompany them to Montevideo, according to reports from Santiago.

SOLONS OPPOSE DRAFTING DADS

Wheeler, Holman Seek Check Up of Factories Employing Bachelors

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 17.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, proposed postponement of drafting fathers at today's session of the Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate, it is reported from Washington.

"As a result of intensified struggle for labor among munitions plants, some of these factories have employed many hands unnecessary for the present and investigations are now being made by Congress. The mobilization of fathers should be postponed until the investigations into the issue are completed," Senator Wheeler proposed.

His suggestion met ready approval of Senator Rufus C. Holman of Oregon, Republican member of the Military Affairs Committee, who, pointing out that numerous laborers including bachelors, suitable for military service are employed in some munitions plants, emphasized that it is irrational to draft fathers in preference to these men.

Meanwhile, a plan for mobilizing 17-year-old youth was submitted but the bill was killed.

Drafting 446,000 Fathers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 17.—Major-General Lewis Hershey, Director of Selective Service in the United States, declared yesterday that 446,000 fathers will be drafted for military service within this year since the United States army and naval services are demanding a total increase of 1,221,000 men by the end of the year, says a report from Washington.

According to Hershey's statements, the number of draftable men, leaving out the fathers, would only total 775,000; therefore, in order to supplement the absolutely necessary remaining 446,000 the situation is such that the fathers will have to be conscripted.

Fewer 'Liberty' Ships

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 17.—Construction of the Liberty-type vessels which so far constituted the nucleus of American shipbuilding will be gradually reduced and, instead, a total of 1,000 'Victory-type' ships will be built by the end of next year, the Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Affairs Commission declared, according to information from Washington.

Victory-type vessels have much more speed than the Liberty's. It is said this change in the American shipbuilding plan was effected in view of future trade.

Javanese Visit School

The inspection party from Java visited the Tokyo Higher Nautical School today, and in the afternoon left for Hakone National Park.

VICTORY HOPES OF U.S. DASHED BY ROOSEVELT

Squashes Optimists By Giving Warning, 'Long War Ahead'

Domei

LISBON, September 17.—President Roosevelt, today, in a lengthy 6,000-word message to Congress reviewing the war situation, drew a confident and optimistic picture of the war's progress, but emphasized that the fighting could not be concluded at an early date and warned against over-confidence.

Apparently referring to the Salerno operations, where the Anglo-American forces have suffered severe losses at the hands of the German forces, and the Southwestern Pacific area where counter-offensive operations by General Douglas MacArthur's forces have been marked by costly losses fully justifying the slowness of progress, Roosevelt declared that "We are still a long way from victory in any major theater of war."

The American President based his warning on a four-point summation of the war as follows:

"1. We face a hard and costly war in Italy" and with the major task of organizing positions before they can be taken advantage of.

2. We must be sure that we have assembled enough strength to strike not in one direction but in many directions—by land, sea and air—with overwhelming forces and equipment."

3. "The Soviet forces are still a long way off from Germany itself despite their magnificent counter-offensives."

4. The Japanese remain firmly established on an enormous front from the Kuriles to the Solomons and Burma and China.

Continuing, Roosevelt said that to break through the Japanese defense ring, we must hit them and hit them hard, not merely at one point but at many points, and we must keep on hitting them. "We face in the Orient a long and difficult fight—it would be the utmost folly to pretend otherwise."

Manifesting his animosity toward Japan, Roosevelt declared that "The power of Japan will not collapse until it has been literally pounded into dust."

Continuing his verbal broadsides against Japan and completely ignoring the Anglo-American history of imperialism in East Asia, he stated that "Obviously Japan is not to be trusted." He charged Japan "with having stolen vast territories from China long before the war" and was "not to be trusted" with regard to the return of these territories to China after the war.

Observers described as far-fetched Roosevelt's presumption that Japan will surrender when he declared that "It goes almost without saying that when Japan surrenders the anti-Axis nations will never let her have authority over the islands which were mandated to her by the League of Nations.

They also discounted Roosevelt's

(Continued on Page 2)

Turks Seek Iron From Reich

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 17.—The manager of the workshop of the Turkish National Railways left Istanbul today for Berlin to confer with German authorities regarding the purchase of iron and steel material.

Young Officer, Grieving Over Delay in Work, Commits Suicide; Honored by Navy Funeral

A Navy Funeral was accorded on Friday to Sub-Lieutenant Takashi Ito, a technical officer at the Kure Navy Arsenal, who, holding himself responsible for the delay in the process of an urgent work under his management, committed suicide on August 29 in the manner of a Samurai.

Graduating from Tokyo Imperial University in September of last year, Sub-Lieutenant Ito was made a cadet and on January 15 of this year was appointed Sub-Lieutenant. He was assigned to a post in the Kure Navy Arsenal in July.

A man of profound sense of responsibility, the late technical officer devoted his all to his assigned duties. Prior to his death, he worked day and night and the work he was assigned to were actually progressing with accelerated tempo. However, deeply conscious of his grave duty, the young officer held himself responsible for the failure of the engineering work to progress as scheduled. After a week of deliberation, Sub-Lieutenant Ito, duly clad in formal uniform, disposed of himself in the veritable manner of a Samurai, in a room of the Kure Naval Club on the night of August 29.

In appreciation of his loyal soldierly spirit, a Navy Funeral was held at 3 p.m. on Friday at the Kure Naval Station, an unprecedented honor for a technical officer.

The late Sub-Lieutenant Ito is survived by his father, Hisashi, a general practitioner at Higashi-Gokencho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo, his 54-year-old mother, Yutaka, his elder brother who is now fighting on the foremost front, and three sisters.

33 U.S. Planes Downed On Bougainville Island

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, September 17.—At about 9 a.m. September 15, a large enemy formation of fighter and bomber planes composed of more than 144 planes, including Voight-Sikorsky G-36 fighter planes, Bell P-39 fighter planes, Consolidated B-24 heavy bomber planes and other types of aircraft, attacked Bougainville Island. Our fighter plane units and A-A batteries immediately offered resistance, and in the following fierce air battle and by high-angle guns, shot down 33 enemy planes, while the remaining enemies fled. Our damages were one plane that has not returned and slight damages to ground equipment.

P.I. MOSLEMS BEGIN TO FAST

Will Observe Ritual To Express Gratitude For Coming Freedom

Domei

MANILA, September 16.—As an expression of gratitude to Japan, Moslems of the Moro tribe residing near the shores of Lake Lanao, Mindanao, are fasting, it was learned from Dansalan city today.

According to their religion, the fast which started on the first of this month, is strictly observed during the day, with meals only allowed after sundown.

At the same time it was learned that the Moslems are already economically self-sufficient as they produce ample foodstuff and grow material for the manufacture of their own clothing.

With the rapid reopening of schools throughout the archipelago, the Moslems are sending their children to learn Tagalog and Nippongo, while young and old are cooperating with the authorities in the reconstruction of Mindanao as an integral part in independent Philippines.

Hail Constitution

Domei

MANILA, September 17.—It was reported from Antipolo, Rizal Province, that a rally expressing approval of the constitution was staged by about 10,000 persons yesterday morning before Governor Tomas Melina in Marikina, Rizal Province. The demonstration was one of the greatest of its kind to be held in this province.

Meanwhile it was learned that more than 100,000 persons in the towns of Tanay, Baras, Taguig, Muntinglupa, Cainta Pasig and Taytay also participated in similar rallys, demonstrating their desire to cooperate wholeheartedly in building a New Philippines.

KNOX ARRIVES IN LONDON TO PLAN JOINT OPERATION

Seeing Alexander And Mountbatten

Domei

LISBON, September 17.—United States Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox arrived at London this morning, the British Government announced at noon, it is reported from London.

His arrival at London today has attracted much attention as the news was kept secret until his actual arrival. It is observed that he has come to confer with British authorities on the joint operation of the British and American navies and also the Pacific strategy.

On the visit of Secretary Knox, a naval writer of Reuter said today as follows;

"Secretary Knox participated in the Roosevelt Churchill conferences at Quebec and Washington, and at London he will confer with First Lord of the Admiralty Albert V. Alexander and other leaders of the British Admiralty.

"With the surrender of the Italian fleet, there has arisen an important question as to how the British and American fleets will be divided for the Pacific and European war zones. With the coming of Knox to London, this question will be discussed at a round-table conference of the representatives of the two countries.

"As Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief in Southeastern Asia, is now in London, he will join the conference with Knox regarding East Asian strategy."

SOVIETS RETAKE BLACK SEA BASE

Germans Destroy All Vital Facilities During Withdrawal

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 17.—The Soviet Information Bureau announced today that the Soviet forces occupied Novorossisk port yesterday after five days of united operation by Soviet land, air and naval units, according to Moscow reports.

Reich Admits Withdrawal

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—German forces withdrew from Novorossisk, an important point at the southern end of the Kuban bridgehead, after completely destroying military equipment according to previously formed plan, German military authorities announced this noon.

Soviets Announce Gains

The Red Army's occupation of the town and port of Novorossisk, September 16, is announced by the Soviet Information Bureau as follows:

"On September 16, North-Caucasian front line troops, in coordination with the Black Sea Fleet, captured the town and port of Novorossisk after five days of violent fighting.

"In the Kiev area our troops continued to develop their offensive and, having advanced at some places from six to 15 kilometers, captured the town of Romny; district centers of the Sumy Region, Talalaevka and Glinsk; district centers of the Chernigov Region, Nosovka and Ichnya; and also 90 other places.

"In the area Soviet troops advanced from 10 to 15 kilometers and captured the town and the large railway junction on Lozovaya. They also occupied 100 other places, including Oleiniki, Tarasovka, Panyutino, Domakha, Osadchii, Khoroshee and Kokhanovka.

"In the Zaporozhie and Melitopol sectors our troops advanced from 10 to 18 kilometers and occupied over 40 populated places, including the district center of the Zaporozhie Region, Osipenko, 14 kilometers north of the town of Osipenko, and Romanki, Yekaterinovka, Khavalibogovka, Varvarovka, Chapaevka, Konskie Razdory, Gusarka, Belnanka, Berstovka, Vyboevo, Troitskoe, Nikolaevka, Staro-Petrovsk and Novo-Petrovsk.

"Soviet troops, on the offensive southwest of Kharkov, captured the town of Valki, and also occupied Minkovka, Gavrilovka, Yevdokimovka, Karavan, Staroberovka, Logviny and Vlasovka.

"South of Bryansk on the western bank of the Desna River, our troops, engaged in successful operations against the enemy, captured the town of Novgorod-Severskyi.

"In the Roslavl and Bryansk areas Soviet troops continued their offensive and captured several points.

"On September 15 our troops destroyed or damaged 64 German tanks. Ninety-four German planes were shot down in air combats and by anti-aircraft batteries.

Fleet Base Doubtful

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 17.—Germans have withdrawn from the port of Novorossisk, but it is believed doubtful whether the port can again become the base of the remnant Soviet Black Sea fleet, as in retreating, the Germans have com-

(Continued on Page 2)

Germans Warn Danes

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—The Commander-in-Chief of the German Forces in Denmark today issued a proclamation ordering the Danes to submit all arms they possess on November 1, it is reported from Copenhagen.

GERMANS BLAST INVASION FLEET IN SALERNO WAR

2 Transports Sunk, Battleship Smashed In Aerial Warfare

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—Keeping up effective air attacks on the Anglo-American invasion fleet in the Gulf of Salerno, the Luftwaffe sank two fully-laden troop transports totaling 10,000 tons and badly damaged a battleship and destroyer as well as three transports totalling 15,000 tons.

In daylight attacks yesterday, fast German bombers twice scored amidship hits on an enemy battleship, ripping open the deck armor and silencing all the medium batteries.

In land fighting, the Anglo-Americans continued to reinforce the bridgeheads, while claims were made that the patrols of the U.S. Fifth and the British Eighth armies had made contact.

DNB reported that the situation south of Eboli had seen no change despite the reinforcements brought up by the enemy and that fierce fighting developed on both sides of the northern bridgehead throughout Thursday.

American troops holding the bridgehead south of the Sele River made a terrific bid to smash the wide German wedge separating them from the Salerno bridgehead but the Reich force succeeded in preventing re-establishment of enemy communications.

Enemy Lands in Salerno

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—Powerful units of anti-Axis forces landed at a point south of Salerno Bay and fierce fighting is now developing, announced German military authorities this noon at the press conference.

British Make Landing

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—German military authorities issued the following statement today concerning the war situation at Salerno Bay:

"According to the reports of German scouting planes, British reinforcements including mechanized units belonging to the British Eighth Army commanded by General Bernard L. Montgomery landed at Paestum and Castellabate on September 15. The British Eighth Army is advancing hurriedly northward along the west coast of Calabria to help the United States Fifth Army that is being hard pressed by the Germans.

"In landing British reinforcements, speedy transport fleets, special landing barges and other warships and vessels are being used.

"In the enemy area, British forces mainly composed of Canadian troops are replacing American units."

U.S. Troops Face Collapse

The German forces had conducted so effective a counter-offensive and pressed the American 5th Army so strongly to the southern coast that the entire anti-Axis front in the Salerno section, as it stood on September 15, was nearing collapse,

(Continued on Page 2)

Foe Bombs French Cities; Heavy Casualties Seen

Domei

PARIS, September 17.—Within the past 24 hours, anti-Axis air forces blindly bombed Paris, Nantes, Montlucon, Chartres and other districts in France, with 558 dead and 1,243 injured reported up to the present. At Nantes, more than 250 persons were killed and over 700 wounded.

Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain is expected to visit Montlucon by air today to comfort the injured and those who lost their homes in the horror raid."

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—Anti-Axis air forces bombed the western and northern sections of Germany last night but German military authorities announced today that there were no casualties.

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—German military authorities announced today that in the air raids made yesterday by anti-Axis planes in German-occupied Western European areas, 21 four-engined heavy bombers were shot down.

NAGATA PASSES IN TOKYO HOME

Ill-Health Claims Ex-Mayor--Held Many Vital Posts

Hidejiro Nagata, 68, former Mayor of Tokyo and holder of other important posts, passed away from illness at his home at Zoshigaya, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo, yesterday at 7:12 p.m.

The late Mr. Nagata was born on Awaji Island, Hyogo Prefecture, and in 1899, upon graduation from the Third Higher School, he passed civil service examinations without taking up studies at the university. He served at first as principal of a middle school in his home town, and later, on entering the Home Ministry, was appointed successively to the posts of Governor of Miye Prefecture and Director of Police Bureau. In 1918, he was honored with Imperial nomination to the House of Peers.

During the mayorship of late Count Shinpei Goto, Mr. Nagata was elected senior deputy mayor of Tokyo. Then in May, 1923, he took over the office of the mayor of Tokyo, succeeding Count Goto. The Great Kanto Earthquake occurred during Mr. Nagata's term of office, and his efforts for the reconstruction of Tokyo will always be remembered. He resigned the post of Mayor of Tokyo in May, 1925, but again assumed the post from May, 1930, to January, 1933.

Played Big Roles

In March, 1936, he became Overseas Minister in the Hirota Cabinet and in 1939, Railways Minister in the Abe Cabinet. With his appointment as a non-official staff member of the War Ministry in February last year, Mr. Nagata was active as adviser to the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Malai. Also, in inspecting Sumatra, the Philippines, Java and so forth, he has contributed much to the military administration of these areas. He returned to Tokyo last October.

Mr. Nagata has played a big role in the educational field as Chairman of the Imperial Educational Association. In other fields, too, his efforts have been fruitful. Mr. Nagata's haiku compositions reveal his buoyant and unconventional personality.

Rentaro Mizuno, member of the House of Peers, and friend of the late Mr. Nagata, says:

"From a middle school principal to a government official with Home Ministry connections, Mr. Nagata is a man who has advanced into many fields of activity. I have known Mr. Nagata for many years, and the biggest impression that he left with me is that he was a man of moderateness. Although he had firm convictions, he never clashed with anyone. He was an untainted administrator and an excellent writer and speaker.

Was Sound, Just

"As a government official there was nothing spectacular or flashy about him. He was a sound and just official as all who knew him must admit. Whatever he undertook, he did well and successfully. It is indeed a matter of supreme regret to me that he could not live longer.

"In the civilian field, Mr. Nagata held the posts of Chairman of the Imperial Educational Association and President of Takushoku University, and from my observations I must say Mr. Nagata was a very able man. His appointment as adviser to the Military Administration and activities in the Southern Regions was a most appropriate task for him. Mr. Nagata had hopes of going South again, and if he had any regrets on the eve of his death, they probably pertain to this."

Hidejiro Nagata

Germans Blast Invasion Fleet In Salerno War

(Continued from Page 1)

according to a Berlin dispatch to the Asahi. From night on the 15th to dawn on the 16th, a part of the British 8th Army under Lieutenant-General B. L. Montgomery was dispatched to the south of Eboli by sea for reinforcement, making the situation confused again. The terrific fighting is still going on.

The newly-landed Montgomery's unit is a mechanized unit of about one division strong chiefly consisting of Canadian troops. This unit, transported from the Calabrian Peninsula during the night by means of battleships, landing vessels and light transports, landed at two places south of Salerno. Upon landing, they immediately took the place of the American 5th Army, which withdrew to the rear.

With this successful landing of Montgomery's reinforcements, the pessimistic observations in London and Washington have abruptly become optimistic. Broadcasting stations are crying, "The 5th Army has begun a large-scale offensive."

The anti-Axis forces are putting up desperate resistance in efforts to maintain their bridgehead until the main body of the British 8th Army reaches the Salerno front. The main body of Montgomery's army, advancing north at the rate of about 30 to 60 kilometers a day along the western coast of Calabria, is calculated to be about 60 kilometers from Salerno front.

The result of the battle in Salerno is closely related to the fates of Rome and Naples. If the Germans can maintain these cities, they will be able to strengthen their positions in North Italy more than ever and stem the flow of the large scale anti-Axis invasion in South Italy. Therefore, the battle of Salerno is regarded having a decisive bearing on the future Italian war situation.

Victory Hopes Of U.S. Dashed By Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

statement that Adolf Hitler had neglected to provide the European fortress with a roof and "also left various other vulnerable spots in the wall of the so-called fortress which we shall point out to him in due time."

The European fortress is as formidable as ever, these observers pointed out, as has been proved by the Salerno operations.

Obviously directed against Soviet newspapers which have been clamoring for a second front in Western Europe, Roosevelt said that it was certain that the Mediterranean campaign and Anglo-American air activity over Western Europe "have given important aid to the Red Army in their advance along the front from Leningrad to the Black Sea.

"We know too, that we have contributed to that advance by making Germany hold many divisions in the Balkans, in Southern France and along the English Channel. I like to think that these words constitute an understatement."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

ing a toll of 600.

On September 14 and 15 Naval Air Force carried out large-scale bombing expeditions against enemy positions on New Georgia, Munda and Guadalcanal. A big success was scored in the air battle over Bougainville on September 14. Our fighters and ground batteries shot down 60 of the 240 or more enemy planes that attacked the island. In the European War, there is almost no record of having shot down more than 10 per cent of enemy raiders.

This is proof of the fighting spirit and skill of our officers and men. The only thing that the enemy can pit against them is its tremendous war production. We have only to concentrate on that side of warfare to gain the ultimate victory.

Churchill in a Quandary

MAINICHI—Prime Minister Churchill is still in Washington. Nearly 40 days have elapsed since he left London.

It so happens that he was counting on the "arrival" of Benito Mussolini in Washington so that he could make a triumphant broadcast and then return to London like a general after a successful war. Instead, however, Il Duce went to the Fuehrer's Headquarters, while the renegade Badoglio clique and the Italian King fled to Sicily. In their place a Republican Fascist Government, repudiating the royal regime, grew up under Mussolini. What could have disarranged the Churchill program more rudely?

The Anglo-American forces, under the illusion that what they had accomplished in Tunisia and Sicily could be repeated at will, began to land on the Italian mainland. It is clear that Churchill's intention was to drive the Germans out of Italy and to push on to the Balkans. But the landing operations proved disastrous.

Anglo-American dispatches say that the situation has turned from "critical" to "serious," that their damage is not so bad as reported by the Germans and what not, but the solemn fact is that anti-Axis forces in the Salerno sector are on the verge of annihilation. Germany, moreover, does not need to secure any foothold for future victory in that sector at all. At any rate, the blow to the invaders is severe.

Let us advise Churchill to rewrite his speech and go home.

U.S.S.R. EASES CHURCH POLICY

Modification Seen In Religion and Co-Education Status

Unusual attention is being centered in Soviet Russia recently on the Government's change of front in religious policy and the question of the abolition of co-education in the middle schools, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Asahi.

Ever since the commencement of the war, the Greek Catholic Church in Soviet Russia had been actively engaged in strengthening national power and cooperating in spiritual leadership in the war against Germany. At all churches, prayers are being offered for the victory of the Slav race.

At every church meeting, the priests are boosting contributions for war fund as well as donating church decorations, medals, golden crosses and such that may be of value to the State.

High priests are being appointed heads of public bodies, and the Government has appointed priests to an investigation committee on matters connected with Germany. Bells were allowed to be rung in the Moscow churches at Easter this year.

The climax of the Government's modified religious policy was reached when Premier Josef Stalin invited Father Sergey and other bishops to a reception on September 5. On September 8, Father Sergey was appointed Patriarchate of the Russian Greek Catholic Church, and a Religious Council was formed of several bishops. Then on September 12, investiture ceremonies took place at the Moscow Cathedral, attended by several thousand believers, including a number of foreigners.

Speaking to press representatives, Patriarchate Sergey declared that theological facilities will be established to afford opportunities for religious education for those desirous of such after completion of the middle schools.

Some of Moscow churches closed heretofore will be resurrected and preparations are now under way. Crowds of people are eagerly nosing around second hand book stores in search for Bibles and other religious writings. A gorgeous looking book was recently published in which was treated the subject of the important role played by the churches in Soviet Russia. Also one is able to catch a glimpse of robed priests in the city streets now-a-days. Thus religious influence and power in Soviet Russia is tending to gain greater and greater force.

The abolition of co-education on Secondary Schools, put into force Last September, came as a sudden and almost inconceivable surprise. Soviet Russia has stressed the equality of rights of men and women and for 25 years co-education had existed as a prime factor in Soviet educational policy.

The current war had, however, demonstrated that there was need of specific demarkation in the matter of sexes, as could be perceived from articles appearing from time to time in the Soviet papers and this has been advanced as the reason for the abolition of co-education.

Journey Stirs Britain

Domei

LISBON, September 17.—The visit of the Archbishop of York to Moscow at the invitation of Patriarchate Sergey of Moscow has caused considerable repercussion in political and religious circles of England.

Reuter reports said that the visit of the Archbishop of York to Moscow has no political meaning. However, the Archbishop of Canterbury said as follows today:

"The Archbishop of York went to Moscow at the invitation of the Patriarchate of Moscow, and I expect that shortly a representative of the Russian Church will similarly visit England."

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Japan's New China Policy Enters 2nd Phase--Future Measures Set

Japan's new China policy has concluded its first period and entered into a second stage. The abolition of taxation out right, the retrocession of exclusive concessions and the Shanghai International Settlement and wholesale cooperation in the disposition of hoarded articles, etc. are the main features of the first period of the new policy and at the same time constitute fundamental conditions for the second stage.

What is conceivable as the program for the second stage of the new China policy included fundamental revision of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty, abolition of judicial and police rights which will turn China into a full-fledged independent country. Japan's general cooperation and assistance in the political, economic and ideological fields designed to strengthen the National Government is also included in the second stage of the new poilcy. The responsibilities of both the National Government and Japan in coping with the second stage have become increasingly important.

Envoy Tani in Tokyo

On such an occasion Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China, returned to Tokyo on a 10-day schedule. Upon arrival he called on Prime Minister Tojo, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki and Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, to whom he reported conditions in China, and has since been conferring with the authorities concerned regarding future policy. It is considered worthy of note that the present visit of Ambassador Tani will markedly push the second-stage work of the new China policy.

During the initial period, the new China policy gave all necessary conditions for the independence of the sovereignty of China. The measure not only added a glorious page to the history of Sino-Japanese relations but also had a great significance in the clarification of the fundamental concept animating the Greater East Asia policy of the Japanese Empire and Japan's fundamental relations with the various races inhabiting the Sphere.

The various measures to be enforced in the second period must be of such content as to fit the form and conditions given in the initial stage. Most of the program in the first period was carried out according to Japan's initiative, but in the second-stage work the National Government must be depended on working of its own accord. First to be attained is complete hegemony of Shanghai and the capturing of the hearts of the farming communities. Everyone says that without Shanghai the National Government cannot be expected to become strengthened. The question is, in what character the National Government will gain hegemony of Shanghai? The same can be said of the hegemony over the farmers.

The function of Shanghai, which was robbed of its international trade, only depends on the goods in stock as commercial capital. Unless an early tie is formed with the farming communities in the hinterland, re-building of Shanghai cannot be hoped for. And also, unless the farming communities have a tie with the cities, the National Government cannot hope to have hegemony over them. The National Government's self-strengthening power is bound to be lost.

China Taking Steps

The Chamber of Commerce was established as the first step in the economic policy of the National Government, chiefly aiming at the hegemony of the commercial capital of the cities. At the same time, it was intended to kill two birds with one stone, that is—it aimed at closer ties with the farming communities. It meant the purchase of cotton yarn and cotton cloth and the policy of extending the same measure to other daily necessaries.

It is, however, premature to consider that such enforcement of measures will accomplish a tie with the farming communities at once. At present, the policy of model farming communities is about to develop from the isolated model communities to extended communities. Herein lies an important problem which the National Government must face from a fundamental standpoint.

It is true that the second-stage development of the new China policy of this country will push various measures designed to complete the sovereignty of China and that Japan will give the National Government every support and assistance on the basis of morality of this country but the essential point is that the National Government, at this stage, should make unusual endeavors.

Every gesture of the National Government is being watched by Chungking, which has recently lost its confidence in future resistance. Our new China policy has given a distinct shock to Chungking. Now Chungking is watching with interest the future development of the same policy. A steady program for Nanking constitutes a political offensive on Chungking.

Substitute for Quinine Discovered in Borneo

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, September 16.—Another victory was scored by the Japanese in the field of medicine in the Southern Regions when Japanese scientists with helpful advices from the native inhabitants discovered "bidara bahit" or a superior type of a quinine substitute plant.

On learning from the native employers of a certain Japanese firm that the liquid obtained from the root of the bidara bahit shrub, which grows from three to four meters in height, was effective in curing dysentery, scientists gave the extract to patients resulting in surprising cases of cure.

When experiments were carried out in the local hospital, doctors also discovered that the bidara bahit extract was an effective remedy for malaria and more efficient than any other quinine substitute, not only for its fever reducing property but also in its bacteria killing quality.

It was also reported that the native inhabitants have been widely using bidara bahit for curing ulcerous skin diseases.

The Japanese firm is obtaining remarkable results with "sulphur salve," a mixture of a sulphur powder, extract and fresh roots of the bidara bahit plant.

As a result of the discovery, the Japanese authorities have started a drive to collect a large quantity of this valuable plant.

Soviets Retake Black Sea Base

(Continued from Page 1)

pletely destroyed all military equipment.

For five and a half months, since the ending of the winter campaign, Soviet forces had been staging offensive operations against Novorossisk, regardless of sacrifices, with the object of using the port again as the base of the Black Sea fleet. With the withdrawal of German forces, the Soviet Union has attained her objective, and Reuter's London reports said that with the recovery of Novorossisk, the Soviet fleet now has two bases in the Black Sea, the other being Batum. But it is doubtful if the port can be used as the fleet base again.

The port of Novorossisk was occupied by German forces in September, last year, and thus the Soviet forces regained it after one year.

War Ministry to Control Youth Bodies in Thailand

Domei

BANGKOK, September 16.—The Government today submitted a bill for the National Youth Movement to the Assembly of the People's Representatives.

The measure which is designed to bolster the youth movement in Thailand places various youth bodies, which have been under the joint supervision of the Defense and Education Ministries, exclusively under the control of the Defense Ministry.

It is said that the new national youth movement is designed to consolidate Thai Youth Corps to train and prepare its members for enrollment in Yuwachon Yuwanari (Young Men and Young Women's Movement.) Following service in Yuwachon Yuwanari, the young men are qualified to enter into military service.

In submitting this measure to the assembly, Major-General Prayun Phamonmontri, concurrently President of Yuwachon Yuwanari, pointed out that it is the intention of the Government to bring all youth corps under single control. He added that it is also the Government's intention to give Thai youths proper training to make them future leaders of the State.

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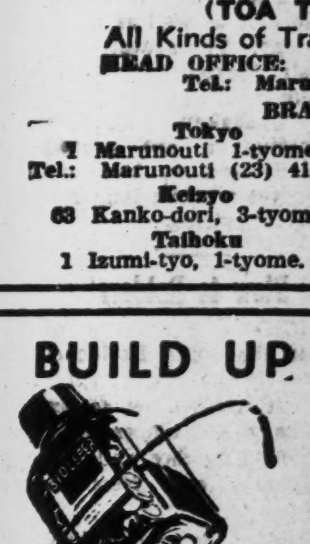

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